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FROM THE

Temple Archives of Nippur

DATED IN THE REIGNS OF CASSITE RULERS
(incomplete dates)

BY

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Seventy-two Plates of Autograph Texts. Twelve Plates of Half-tone Reproductions

PHILADELPHIA

Published by the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania

1906
In Loving Memory

of

My Parents
PREFACE.

As this volume of texts appears simultaneously with the preceding (i.e., Vol. XIV), the discussions dealing with the provenance of the tablets; the character of the documents; the encasing of tablets; the use of the seal; as well as the palaeographical notes, are found in it, namely, Vol. XIV. In view of the fact that this volume is especially rich in proper names, containing nearly seventeen hundred, of which about three hundred and fifty are feminine, the discussions which refer to the nomenclature of this period form the special feature of the Introduction to this volume. Besides the names contained in these texts, in order especially to increase the number of foreign names of this period, I have collated hundreds of similar documents in our Museum, as well as a few which are in the General Theological Seminary of New York. These are cited under C. B. M. (Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Archaeological Museum) and E. A. H. (E. A. Hoffman Collection).1

In this connection it affords me pleasure to gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor Jastrow, for a number of references concerning the deities which occur in the names; to Dr. Hermann Ranke, now connected with the Berlin Museum, who before his Personal Names was published allowed me the use of his lists, besides offering many important suggestions; to Professor W. J. Hinke, for the valuable assistance he rendered when reading over the proof; as well as to Mr. D. D. Luckenbill, the Harrison Fellow in Semitics, who assisted in the comparison of the transliterations and lists with the autograph texts—to all these I am deeply grateful, as well as to Professor Hommel, and the Editor, Professor Hilprecht, for the improved reading of a few names.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Provost of the University, Dr. Charles C. Harrison, and the Vice-Provost, Professor Edgar F. Smith, for their hearty interest and encouragement; and besides the other members of the Publication Committee, to Mr. Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., through whose generosity the Fund has been established, which has made possible the publication of these texts.

1 On the E. A. Hoffman Collection, cf. Introduction to Vol. XIV.
It was not until after this volume was in type that I learned of Dr. Knut L. Tallqvist’s splendid publication Neubabylonisches Namenbuch. Assyriologists generally will heartily welcome this work, as well as Dr. Hermann Ranke’s Personal Names of the First Dynasty, as doubtless a great many have in some form or other collections of names they have made for their own use, which they can now lay aside for these excellent publications.

My discussion of the verbal form in Babylonian theophorous names has, in consequence, been somewhat anticipated by Dr. Tallqvist, although this volume was ready for the press more than a year ago. Inasmuch, however, as it embraces the Cassite period, and it is written from an entirely different point of view, I trust that it will not have been published in vain.

In the names having two elements, I omitted examples with the present in which the deity is the subject, as it did not seem to me that those which are considered as having such are at all certain. I note that Tallqvist disposes of a number of forms in this way: Sin-i-ra(?)-ga-am, En-i-shu-ma, Sin-i-si-el-li and Nabû-i-ra-shu(?). In the first place the reading of two of these names is doubtful. Besides, the translation of Sin-i-ra(?)-ga-am. “Sin makes protest” (i.e., in favor of sinners). Altisr. Überl., p. 73, is exceedingly precarious. The reading Nabû-i-ra-shu(?) is without parallel and very questionable. I would restore the name Nabû-i-ra-[am]-shu, “Nabû has loved him.” Sin-i-si-el-li, Tallqvist, following Daiches, translates “von wegen S. wird er hoffnungsvoll sein”(?); but the full name is A-na-Sin-i-si-el-li, for which I would suggest the translation, “In Sin he trusts”; cf. the name Amu-Bêl-âpaqa, “Upon Bêl he waits.” The other example, En-i-shu-ma, is translated “E. hörte”; but when we note that the name of the same individual, Sin-karibî-ishi-me, is written with she-mi and i-shim-me, and that even Tallqvist translates as a preterite “S. hat mein Gebet erhört,” little dependence can be put in this form. I do not say that the present with the deity as subject was not used in such formations, but I would hesitate in construing forms as such, when another explanation seems more plausible. In a name like L-li-e-Marduk,1 Dar. 76: 17, the use of the present is quite clear, although it is very likely an abbreviated name.

On the other hand, some forms which Tallqvist construes as preterite, when the deity is in the accusative (cf. pp. XXII and XXIII), I regard as present. The translation of Luggal and Lushlamar, “May I worship,” would lead us to suppose that Ashtamar should be translated “I worship” (present), instead of “I have worshiped.”

1Nabû-belu-irâ, “Nabû has power over life,” is quite reasonable, but I question the reading as present of Nabû-zar-irâshki(TUK škî), “Nabû besitzt die nachkommenschaft.” Cf. also Shamash-âke-irâshki and Marduk-shum-irâshki. TUK-škî can be read irâški, but it seems preferable to consider TUK as having here perhaps the value hoshê, in accordance with Tallqvist’s earlier views; cf. Z. A. VII, p. 276, in which case we can read ushabshî, cf. Bêl aku u šibeshki, Dar. 325: 29. Cf. also Aḥu-âš-tub-shâ with Aḥu-TUK-škî.
(preterite). Also the names containing the element bêlu, "May I see," would lead us to translate Sin-atalmar, "I look upon Sin," rather than "S. hab ich gesehen"; yet cf. Amur-Sin, which, however, can be regarded as an imperative, cf. Illi-anunnī, "My god, look upon me."

Dr. Tallqvist does not feel inclined to regard the form Esagila-ki-in-ah-li which is found in an Assyrian "probe" list as exceptional (cf. my Marashā, Vol. X, p. 16, note 4), but transliterates DU as kin (imperative) wherever it occurs as a second element in the formation: deity + verbalform + substantive; as, for example, Nabu-kin-zér. Inasmuch as there is but a single exception of the imperative in the Neo-Babylonian period known to me, besides the peculiar, Nabū-itt-tan-ahu, which is certain, namely, Nabu-usur-napishtim, in which case napishtum may have been regarded as equivalent to the suffix shu; and there is only one1 among the Cassite names, namely, Sin-us-su-ah-bil-li, "O Sin, deliver the offspring"; and that there is not one in the First Dynasty period,2 I shall continue to transliterate DU as mukin (participle), in view of the hundreds of examples of this formation written phonetically, notwithstanding there are a few Assyrian names which seem to have the imperative; but especially when we have such transliterated examples as:

Eu-ma-kin-shum (Neo-Babylonian), Bêl-ma-kin-aplu and Ilu-ma-kin-aplu (Cassite).

Dr. Tallqvist, in his discussion on the Schreibung und Lesung der Personennamen, in connection with the sign BE, says: "Unrichtig ist die Lesung Nabu-bēl(statt mitu)-uballîtu, B.E. X, p. 56, ebenso Ninib-bēl(statt kubti)-ahē-shu, ibidem p. 59." Tallqvist’s readings are quite plausible, but not absolutely certain, unless he can show that BE does not have the value bēlu, cf. Delitzsch, Ass. Les,3 No. 42. Moreover, in the reading of the former name Nabu-bēl-uballîtu, "Nabû keep the master alive," we have a parallel in Addu-ahu-uballîtu. Cf. also Sin-ahē-ballītu, Nabu-ahē-uballītu, Shamash-shar-ballītu, Bêl-tabni-ballītu, etc. Mitu is found, cf. Shamash-mitu-uballītu, but it is only one of the many elements found with babātu. The same is true of the reading of the other name, Ninib-bēl-ahē-shu. While Tallqvist’s reading kubtu is highly probable, cf. the same name written with DUG UD among the Cassite names, he cannot say my reading is incorrect; and especially in view of such examples as Bel(EN)-ahē-shu abbreviated for a name like Ninib-bēl-ahēšku, Sin-bēl(EN)-abli, Bel(EN)-aplī-Nasku (C. B. M., 3647) and perhaps Nasku-bēl(EN)-ahē(SIN) (cf. also Bel(EN)-ia-ā-tum with Bel-ī-ia-ā-tum), unless, as said above, he can show that BE does not have the value bēlu.

The following Cassite names, which were collated after the printing had begun, having known or unknown elements, should be added to the list on pages 3 and 4: Gunizar-Bugash, Kalundi-Shab, Kilamdi-Marduk, Iš-mil Lion, Iš-mehuriāzi, Ningirabi-

1The name Ninib-kin-pi-shu has four elements, in which case cf. the Assyrian Eu-ma-kin-pāša.

2I refer only to the names published in Dr. Ranke’s Personal Names.
Harbc, Shad-mezi, Shagarakti-Bél, Shara-barhu, Shara-zána, Shindi-Shugab, Shirishli-
Shipaq.

Add also to the list of hitherto unknown deities, or epithets of deities, on page 3:
ID, Ubbultī, SE-KAK, SIG, Shab, SHU-GAL and Tēbi.

University of Pennsylvania.

Albert T. Clay.
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INTRODUCTION.

An account of the discovery of these archives and a general discussion of their contents by the author will be found in the volume which precedes this, namely XIV. All the subject matter pertaining to the proper names which is found in both volumes has been reserved for this volume, besides the results of the collation of hundreds of unpublished tablets belonging to these archives.

The first hundred and fifty tablets of those here published are classified according to the year, month and day given in the date, the name of the king in whose reign they were written being omitted. It is quite possible that a great many of the smaller tablets, which had been encased, contained on the envelope the name of the king (cf. Vol. XIV, No. 86). They belong, however, to the same archives, and to the same period as those published in the other volume, which include the name of the king in the date.\(^1\) This is proved by what follows.

(1) The tablets in form and color are readily recognized as belonging to the same general lot. Further, they were found intermingled with those bearing the name of the ruler in which they were written.

(2) The tablets are dated in the first to the twenty-sixth year, but not beyond, as far as is known from those classified. This is about the length of the reign of Nazi-Maruttash, as well as that of Burna-Buriash. Inasmuch as only one or two of the tablets dated in the latter’s reign belong to these archives, I would prefer to regard those written in the twenty-fourth to the twenty-sixth years as belonging to the reign of Nazi-Maruttash; although later it may be found that Kuri-Galzu also ruled that number of years.

(3) The conclusive evidence is to be found in a study of the personal names. While there are not so many names of persons whose kinship is given, owing to the fact that they were well known to the officials, being in the temple service (cf. p. 5), the office they held, or the craft they represented, is frequently mentioned. Their identification is, therefore, just as certain as if their family names were given. By the frequent occurrence of the same names in the tablets of both volumes the documents

\(^1\) The reigns represented in the other volume are: Burna-Buriash II, Kuri-Galzu II, Nazi-Maruttash, Kadashman-Turgu, Kadashman-Bel II, Kudur-Bel, Shagarakti-Shariash, and Bitiliash.
can be determined to belong to the same period. The name, however, of the officers mentioned, who transacted the business, is even of greater value. *Inanna*, one of the chief agents, as recorded in these transactions (cf. Vol. XIV), is the chief executive in more than fifty of these texts. *Martuka*, another official, who very likely succeeded *Inanna*, is mentioned in about twenty texts; as well as *Rabû-shu-Nergal*, or *Râshlûshu* and *Tûb-aşḫâbšu*, the *KA-ZID-DA* officers, *Bubba* the *riqqa* officer, etc.

The tablets which mention these officials can, therefore, be assigned to the reigns to which they belong. As *Inanna* served as the chief official in the reign of *Kûri-Galzu*, there being one tablet, however, dated in the early part of the reign of *Nazi-Maruttash*, those tablets in this volume which mention him in the capacity of receiving taxes, loaning funds, and even receiving salary, generally speaking belong to that reign. By referring, therefore, to the numbers of the inscriptions in the name list under *Inanna*, those desiring to determine to which reign each particular tablet belongs which mentions his name, can do so with considerable certainty. The same can be done with reference to *Martuka* and other officials, as well as those in the service of the temple.

**THE PROPER NAMES.**

These texts offer a welcome insight into the nomenclature of the Cassite period. We find that the phonetic writing of the elements, which is the rule in the Hammurabi period, is considerably supplanted by ideographic writing. With personal names determinatives are always employed, except in the case of the names of kings, and in XIV, 40. With the ruler's name only occasionally the sign for man is found; often the determinative for god is used, but more frequently neither is employed. In the tablet referred to, which is written in the characters of an earlier period, the determinative is omitted before the second or family name.

The deities prominently found in the proper names of these tablets, in the order of their occurrence, are: *Sin*, *Shamash*, *Rammán*, *Marduk*, *Bel*, *NIN-IB*, *Nasru*, *Ishtar*, *Belit*, *Nergal*, *Gula*, *Ea*, etc. It is somewhat surprising that *Bel* and *NIN-IB*, the patron deities of Nippur, who figure more prominently than the other gods in the Nippur names of the late period, should not be found, together with *Nasru*, more frequently in the Nippur names of the Cassite period; and especially since the names of *Bel*, *NIN-IB* and *Nasru* are used in the oath of this age (cf. C. B. M., 6048, 6049, etc.).

A number of new deities or equivalents are found, among which may be mentioned

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1 *Nasru*, in the short Cassite votive inscriptions, published by Professor Hilprecht (B. E., Vol. I, Part I), is mentioned as frequently as *Bel* and *NIN-IB*.

2 It is to be noted also that *Sin* is used more frequently in the names of the contract tablets from Sippara, which city is dedicated to *Shamash*. 
the following: 

Alban, Ari, Baná, Bula(?), Damme (perhaps D.A-MU), Gadlu, Galu, 
Hudii(?), Idditum, Kabanisu, Malitu, Salli, Si-ha-saki-ku, Shigme, Shanu, Shanu, Shuddu, 
Shuhizabil, Salimiti, and despite their strange form perhaps Ina-Ekur-magrat and 
Kamullamunni. Note also the following, some of which may turn out to be epithets of 
(cf. List of Gods, p. 54).

While it is possible to find West-Semitic names whose consonants will permit of 
comparison with names of this period—for example, נַפֶר with Burmu; חַל with 
Hanani, etc.—yet it can properly be said that there is very little, if any, influence from 
that quarter in this period. The West-Semitic names of the Hammurabi dynasty have 
practically all disappeared. Instead we have Cassite, Elamite, etc., names. The presence 
of the Elamite god Humban in a number of names: Humban napir, Humbaba-ritum, etc., 
would lead us to suppose that a godly number will, in time, be determined to 
be Elamite. The country Haligalbat has is represented by a number of names: Agab-
tahhi, Agabshenni, Bakshenni, Hudilshenni, Takilshenni, Agabshe, Shenniu, etc. (cf. 
note in the Name List under Agabtaahhi).

**CASSITE NAMES.**

As was to be expected, a goodly number of names are found on these tablets which 
can be recognized as being Cassite. The exact number, however, cannot be determined 
at present. By the help of the lists published by Delitzsch in *Die Sprache der Kossier*, 
together with the names of the known Cassite rulers, quite a number can be identified. 
The names in these texts having known elements are as follows: Bitiliash, Burra-
Buriash, Burra-2-Harbe, Kadashman-Bel, Kadashman-Harbe, Kadashman-Sah, Kadash-
man-Targu, Kadur-Bel(?), Kuri-Galzu, Meli, Meli-Buriash, Meli-Bel(EN-LIL), Meli-
Shiqaq, Meli-Sah, Nazi-Marattash, Nazi-Shuqmuna, Nimgirabi, Shagurakti-Sah.

1 Is this land to be identified with the Ha-na-gal-bat of V. K. B., p. 256, 10, 20?
2 Burra and Burna must be regarded as the same element, cf. the king's name Burna-Buriash, written Burna-
Buriash, Vol. XIV.
3 The element Ku-rí, and Kur-e in Kuri-Galzu, I do not regard with Daiches, Rechtsurkunden, p. 18, as a god. 
The name Damu-GAL-ZU may be an abbreviated name Damu-rabuzu, cf. Atamar-ra-buu-za and A-ta-mar-rabu(GAL)-zu, 
C. B. M., 3491, 11 : 12. In which case cf. the names of the 1. dynasty Amur-iluzu and Amur-dannu. We could also 
read Atamar-Galzu. In which case we would have the name of the god in Kuri-Galzu. For the god Galzu, cf. 
Manishtusu, A, 1, 2, Scheil, Delegation en Perse, 11. Moreover, in the name Ku-ur-ha-hum, discussed by Daiches, hulum 
seems to be a god, or a substitute for one. Cf. Ranke, P. N., p. 212. Cf. also the shortened names Ku-ru-u and 
Ku-rí-i. If Kuri were a god it would be the first Cassite name known which has the deity as the first element. Cf., 
however, the peculiar name Har-bi-si-ka(paq), Delitzsch, Kossier, pp. 23 and 54. Harbe is a god in the name Meli-
4 The last character is unfortunately defective, but the pa determines that the god's name is not to be read 
Shiqaq, but Shiqaq, Shiqaq or Shiqaq. Cf. Náid-Shi-ia-paq, Hilprecht and Chay, B. E., Vol. IX.
Shagawaki-Shuriash, Shindi-Urriash, Shindi-Shipaq, Shindi-Shagab, Shimdi-Shagamana, Shindi-Bariash, Shindi-Urriash and Tanamis. To these may be added those having a Babylonian element: Burra-²Ishtar, Burra-²Kudi, Burra-²Ramman, Kilin-²Shagamana, Meli-²Bi'-(EN-LIL),³ Meli-²Shagamana, Nazi-Bel, Nur-Shagamana, Shindi-²Bel, Shirishti-²Shagamana and ²Shagamana-črish.

The names having a known and an unknown element found in both volumes are: Anbali(iti)-Sah, Burra-⁻Alban, Burra-Sali(ni), Burra-Shigue, Burra-Shubizabil, Guzarar-Bagash, Hashma-Irbe, Hashmar-Galdu,⁵ Hamurbia-Sah, Ippa-Bariash, Kural-Sah, Kuriad-Sah, Kilandi-²Shagab, Kilandi-Urriash, Kilamukku,⁷ Kilin-²Urriash, Kunindi-Bagash, Kunandi-Bariash, Kubshia-Sah, Muna(bad)-di-Bariash, Nakim-Sah, Nibia-Sah, Pakki-Sah, Qa-Shagab, Shad-barba,⁹ Shibbar⁰-Sah, 'Shibbar-Shagab, Shubani-Sah, Taramdi-Sah, Tomma-Irbe, Tililim-Sah, Uqishia¹¹-Sah, Uddi-Sah, Us-ppi(hi)-Sah, Uzbishia-Sah.

Some of these hitherto unknown forms may represent names with such mixtures of elements as Shindi-Bel, but for the present it seems safe to regard them as Cassite. Others might be quoted, e.g., Milliashu, which can be compared with the ruler Bitiliash. It seems, however, to be advisable at this place to mention only those which are reasonably certain. The occurrence of such abbreviated Cassite names as Hashmar, (C. B. M., 3171: 7), Kashakti,"¹² Karu, Meli, Ippaca (the hypochoristicum for the

³ Burriash and Urriash are to be regarded as the same god. At least the name of a scribe who is mentioned in two lists which are almost identical (Nos. 96 and 111) is written Shim-di-Urri-ia-ash, and Shim-di-Bari-ia-ash. The elements Shimdi and Shindi are the same, the Cassite form being doubtless the former (cf. Delitzsch, Kossar, p. 26), which before the dental was frequently written Shindi by the Babylonians.


⁵ The name occurs four times in these texts, cf. also C. B. M., 3018: 30. It is always written Me-li-EN-LIL without the determinative for god. This is doubtless due to the fact that the scribes, with the exception of Shagamana and occasionally in the names of kings, did not use the determinative d before Cassite gods.

⁶ Burra is also found with Shubizabil, apparently a Cassite god. Cf. C. B. M., 3487R : 19.


⁸ It is possible that daku is an element, but cf. the hypochoristic ending ku of Lidzbarski.

⁹ Kilim or Kilm, seems to be an element, cf. the following names, and also the Cassite city Bit-Ki-lam-Za-ak for Sabi, l. Rawlinson, p. 37, Col. I : 70.

¹⁰ Cf. barhu, "head," Delitzsch, Kossar, p. 26. Kashku-u, following the name, seems to make it certain that it is Cassite. Then cf. Shad-dir-me.

¹¹ Meli shibbaru, Delitzsch, Kossar, p. 17, is not very likely the same. The second element is perhaps a deity.

¹² Cf. K-assh-ša-an Sab, Vol. XIV.
name *Ippa-Brurish,* cf. XIV, 60 : 9 with 62 : 4), *Ippaitum* (*Ippa* plus the Babylonian hypochoristic feminine ending), and even perhaps *Harba,* suggests the idea that a large number of the short names of the list will also eventually be determined to be Cassite. In view of the fact that there are these and other foreign elements in the names of which so little is known, it seems advisable to postpone attempting to interpret some of the short or abbreviated names which appear to be Babylonian, but which later may prove to be foreign.

**PREFIXES TO PROPER NAMES.**

In the payment or collection lists of these archives, a characteristic of the nomenclature is the peculiar use of *māru,* "son," and *mārat,* "daughter," before names, like "Ben" in West-Semitic names, or "Mae" and other prefixes in Indo-European names. In most instances in these texts the name stands alone, *i.e.,* without any relationship mentioned. This fact suggests the explanation that in these temple lists the person's identity was usually well established, and there was no occasion, as a rule, to give the family name. In a number of instances, however, one name follows another, with or without *māru* written between them. This is somewhat confusing. In the list, after the amount which was paid is recorded, two names frequently occur, *e.g.,* "Shamash-ubla mār "Ilu-čṭirra, 90 : 8; Mār "Rammān-shamḥi-ilānī mār "Sin-nādin-aplu, 199 : 5; or, Mār "Sin-čṭirsh "NIN-IB-apal-iddina, 90 : 7; or, "NIN-IB-šuru-iddina "Sin-nādin-ahē, 90 : 9. According to our general understanding the first couplet could be read: Shamash-ubla, the son of Ilu-čṭirra. The second could be read: Mār-Rammān-shamḥi-ilānī, the son of Sin-nādin-aplu. But owing to the great number of examples it can scarcely be assumed that *māru* is omitted between the names in the third and fourth couplets quoted. In other words, *māru* before the first name of the couplets must be regarded as a prefix to the name; but concerning *māru* between the names, it is a question whether it implies that the first is a son of the second, or whether it is also to be regarded as prefixed *māru.* The same difficulty arises in some of the contracts and receipts where *māru* is found between names; but an understanding of the contents of these classes of documents enables the translator to determine its exact usage in this connection. In the lists, however, it is not so easy. Where *māru* exists between names they have been registered as being related, although it is likely that another explanation will eventually obtain. Cf., for instance, *Ina-Ekur-rishatum ù Mār-Kikiia,* XIV, 37 : 6. The amounts before two names are not double the amounts before single names in the same lists; hence it cannot be said that together they have received the amount. The sum total does not show that the amount
recorded was paid to both. Perhaps the one is to be regarded as representing the other in some way. In No. 38, the familiar name Sin-issaḫra precedes and follows other names (cf. lines 9 and 8); and in line 23 he receives the amount for himself (a-na ra-na-ni-šu). His name frequently follows others, as does also Inanna; but a difficulty arises when it precedes the other, as in 38c : 9. In Vol. XIV, No. 30, qātu precedes the second name. As qātu without a preposition preceding has the meaning “in the hands of” or “paid to” in these archives (cf. Vol. XIV), in this connection it would seem to imply that the second person received the amount to which the first mentioned was entitled. In other words, the proper explanation would be that certain families were entitled to representation in the temple service; and in case a son, grandson or daughter filled the office, they were known as Mār, Mār mār, or SAL-TUR so and so; bearing thus the name of the head of the family. In this connection, cf. Ardu-Marduk šu-šum, “Ardu-Marduk the second,” 21 : 18, and the variant zu-har-tum, “the little one” or “junior,” 1 : 18; or Amēl-Marduk šu-la-ash-shum, “Amēl-Marduk the third,” 171 : 6. In certain instances this right to render service in the temple, or to be a beneficiary, may have been leased to others for a consideration, in which case the person thus securing the privileges of the right, received the compensation.

In this connection other prefixes which are employed in texts of this period should be considered, viz.: KAL, KAL-TUR, KAL-TUR-TUR, GAB, TUR-GAB, TUR-SAL-GAB, B.A.D, B.A.D KAL, B.A.D TUR-SAL-GAB, ḫA-A, ḫA-A KAL, ḫA-A B.A.D and ka-šu, UD-šu and UD-ša-tum (cf. XV, Nos. 96, 142, 188, 190, etc.; Vol. XIV, No. 58, and C. B. M., 3493).

SAL-TUR, and TUR-SAL-GAB are used with feminine names without the usual feminine determinative, with the exception of XIV, 142 : 9. At the top of the column containing these titles in XIV, No. 58, is written a-ur-e-lu-tum. These terms indicate the stage or station in life of the person whose name they precede. KAL has the value šikaru, and means in this connection something like “male adult.” KAL-TUR = batīlu, means “adult or grown son”; KAL-TUR-TUR, “adult grandson.” The amount registered in connection with names preceded by KAL, or KAL-TUR, are usually larger in comparison with those having the other titles. This is especially seen in Vol. XIV, No. 58. In a contract (Vol. XIV, 7), recording the sale of eight slaves, KAL precedes two male names, the price being ten shekels each. Five females follow at seven shekels, and a TUR-SAL-GAB at three. GAB has the values ītu, “breast;” šuzbu, “milky,” etc. Taking these meanings into consideration with the relative value of the TUR-SAL-GAB in the text quoted, and the fact that it follows the women.

1 Cf. also ḫuratu a-na ša Ki-na-ra-ni im-bur, XIV, 102 : 8. In C. B. M. 3488 ša is found between the names.
slaves, and also that the amount received in the lists here published is, as a rule, smaller than those paid to the persons whose names are preceded by KAL,

we are justified in proposing that TUR-GAB and TUR-SAL-GAB mean something like "boy" and "girl," and perhaps are to be read sherru and sherratum.

What UD-su with masculine names, and UD-su-tum (cf. also C. B. M., 10743) with feminine names refer to is not clear to me. Johns (Doomsday Book, p. 80), suggests that the reading of the former is bataling, but in these texts it is not a word of common gender.

Ku-mu, "bound," doubtless refers to an adopted or indentured child. The ideogram BAD and H.1-4, which precedes names, refer to the fact that the persons were deceased, or had disappeared. BAD has the value mitu, "dead," and H.1-4 (halqu) means "fled" or "fugitive." No amounts are recorded as having been paid them. In 188, 1 : 15, no "check" appears in connection with the name. The amount and "check" being omitted in 200, IV : 33, clearly show that nothing was paid. This is also true in Vol. XIV, No. 91a.

The sign BAD, therefore, preceding a name, meant the same as the asterisk in present day lists which refer to the word "deceased," written elsewhere (cf. the use of the dagger(†) in German). In No. 96 : 4, Mardu-k-rimanni received salary, but in No. 111, which was written two years later, no amount is recorded as having been paid him; but instead mitu, "deceased," is written. In both tablets two names of the same defunct are recorded. It would be interesting to know how long their names were retained on the list. On some quite a number of names of persons appear who did not receive any salary. For this fact several explanations might be suggested. Persons having been faithful in their service, although no longer in connection with the temple, might have been retained for a certain period on the temple records. Another explanation might be that the office was hereditary, and those who enjoyed the right for some reason did not render service. They may have been temple beneficiaries who did not collect or take what they were entitled to. In some instances also it might be the time of the year when their grant did not provide for service; as it is known that some inherited rights which only involved a portion of the year. This is illustrated by a legal decision in the time of Rim-Sin, in which two individuals enjoyed the right of service in three temples for a certain number of days each year. Cf. Meissner, Altbabylonisches Privatrecht, No. 41, p. 41.

In No. 163 "check" marks appear with only six of the first twenty names, while

1 In XIV, 56, the scale according to which they were paid is: KAL, 72 qa; SAL, 48; SAL, who was an ashkatu, 30; SAL-TUR, 30 and 24; KAL-TUR, 36 and 18; KAL-TUR-TUR, 24, 18 and 12; TUR-GAB, 6; TUR-SAL-GAB, 12 and 6 qa.

2 H.1-4 is used in the Haran Census, in the lists of slaves, to denote "runaways." Cf. Johns, Doomsday Book, p. 60.
it is found with nineteen of the last twenty. This would seem to show that the names of those newly entering the service were added to the list instead of replacing others. In the two tablets above referred to, Nos. 96 and 111, the latter having been written two years later, has only one name changed. A man, Mar = Kišibt-Marduk, 96 : 19, is replaced by a woman named 'Tukulsha-rabū at the same small salary, viz., 30 qa per month. In No. 163 an entire line is erased. It may have been due to a mistake of the scribe; or perhaps the name of a person was removed which the officials no longer desired to have appear on the records.

THE VERBALFORM IN THEOPHOROUS NAMES.

The difficulty in transliterating verbal elements in proper names which are written ideographically has prompted the gathering of examples written phonetically, and the construction of the following table, to demonstrate what verbal forms can be used in the different formations of names which contain a deity. For comparative purposes the table includes, besides names of the Cassite period, examples gathered from the contract literature of the first dynasty of Babylon, found in Ranke, *Personal Names* (B. E., Series D, Vol. III); the Neo-Babylonian, as found in Strassmaier, *Inschriften*, and in the Murashū documents (B. E., Series A, Vols. IX and X). In my unpublished dissertation, entitled *Twenty-five Neo-Babylonian Contract Tablets* (1894), I gave the laws underlying the use of the verb in published Neo-Babylonian names.1 The following are a few general observations with reference to the verbal form, embracing the three periods represented by these inscriptions, viz., the First Dynasty, the Cassite and the Neo-Babylonian. In a general way they agree with those published by Dr. Ranke for the First Dynasty of Babylon.2

The verbal form in masculine names is feminine, even though a goddess is the subject, is always masculine, cf. Ishtar-ish-me-shu, 1. dynasty; Ib-ni-Išhtar, Cassite dynasty, and U-bal-lit-zu-Ga-la, Nbn., 243 : 7; cf. also Delitzsch, *Assyrian Grammar*, § 90, c.

The verbal form in feminine names is feminine, even though compounded with a masculine deity, cf. Ishtar-beli-nsri, Bélit-e-pir-ra-at, Ta-ra-am-Rammán, Nap-shi-ri-Nasku, Sharbat-NIN-IB. Exceptions, however, are found in all periods: Cf. Sin-im-gar-an-ni, first dynasty; Ishtar-daján-ib-shi, Cassite dynasty, and Banitum-supú-muh-hur, Nbn., 508 : 3, written mu-hur, Nbn., 1044 : 2 (cf., however, mu-ub-ri, Dar, 379 : 49), etc. In the Neo-Babylonian texts, masculine deities are very rarely found in

1 Cf. also Hilprecht, in Hilprecht and Clay, B. E., Vol. IX, p. 20.

The table, without further observations, will show what formations are possible in two, three and four element names. In the arrangement of the list I have disregarded the cases (nom., accns., etc.) in which the deity occurs. It is only for convenience' sake that I have made such a classification. With the exception of lā, prepositions and suffixes are considered as separate elements. Atkal-ana-Marduk, for instance, correctly speaking, could hardly be regarded as having three elements.

**MASCULINE NAMES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEO-BABYLONIAN</th>
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<td><strong>TWO ELEMENTS.</strong></td>
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<td>Verbalform + Deity.</td>
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<td>Pract. 1.</td>
<td>At-kal-Shamash,</td>
<td>A-nir-Sin.</td>
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</table>

1 Are we to see an infinitive in Sin-da-ma-gu of the Cassite dynasty and also Neo-Babylonian (Nbn. 400 : 13)? Nabū-na-ta-nu, Nbk. 43 : 11, Addu-a-ma-ra, Nbn. 356 : 20, etc., are West Semitic, but the root p27 is not known in Hebrew and Aramaic. For the infinitive in personal names cf. Hil-bi-tuši-Marduk, Nbn. 829 : 2.

2 The references given for the Neo-Babylonian names under IX and X are found in Hilprecht and Clay Vol. IX, and Clay, Vol. X, of the Babylonian Expedition of the U. of P. References under Nbk., Nbn., etc., are found in Strassmaier, Inschriften. P. B. V. = Peiser, Babylonische Verträge. Names of the Cassite dynasty are found in this, and also in Vol. XIV.

3 Taqish in these examples could be translated as third person feminine, but then we would have another exception to the rule with reference to female deities in masculine names, see above. Cf. also Sin-ta-ši-ni, Peiser, Babylonische Verträge, 61 : 21, and Rammān-taqisha, both of which, however, could be abbreviated names, cf. Nabū-ta-ši-a-šu, Nbn. 116 : 24, and Sin-ta-ši-ša-biš-lit.

4 This may be a shortened name for Atkal-ana-Shamash.

5 In translating Sišim, in the name Sišim-Bel, as an imperative, with Delitzsch, Prolegomena, p. 210, some names with the same element must be taken into consideration, viz., Sišim-lāti, and the common feminine name Nabū-sišim. Cf. also Māritum-sišim, Nbk. 147 : 1. The former has a plural subject, and the latter in the late period would be peculiar, as the verbalform in feminine names is usually feminine; and especially in connection with a goddess, cf. Banīrum-sišim and Bēlišit-sišim, Camb. 193 : 3. Cf. also Bēl-sišim, Peiser, Babylonische Verträge, 27 : 3, written Bēl-sīme, 26 : 8, and Nabū-sišim, Dur. 2123.

6 Dr. Ranke (Personal Names) makes the deity, as a rule, the subject in such names. While it is difficult to determine in all cases whether the preceptive third person had for its subject the deity or the person, in names like Shamash-bilišt, the subject is surely the bearer of the name. In view of the many names with the preceptive first person, e.g., Lultamar-Yergal, which can only refer to the bearer, such names as Shamash-bišir, Shamash-limer, etc., in all probability refer to the person, and not the deity. Liwir-Raman, in consideration of such names as Iši-Bēl-im-mir and Iši-Bēl
NEO-BABYLONIAN.
Perm. 3. Xi-is-har-Bil, X. 35: 20.
Perm. 1.
Part... Bil-ka-šir, X. 4: 1.
Imper... Bil-su, Nbn. 36: 9.
Preas. 1.
Perm. 3... Nabā-la-u-sa-lim, Nbn. 666: 2.
Perm. 1... Shamash-tak-lak, Camb. 408: 3.

CASSET DYNASTY.
First Dynasty.
Lul-ta-mur-Nergal.
Lu-ad-la-ul-Bil.
A-ta-na-ah-Shamash.
I-tar-li.
A-ta-mur-Sin.

Deity + verbal form.
Ramman-mu-shal-lim.3
Bil-na-ši-ir.
Ramman-šul-la.
Ramman-la-qi-sha.
Nasku-naj-ši-ra.
Shamash-li-iss-su.
Marduk-lul-tam-mar.

THREE ELEMENTS.

Verbal form + deity + substantive.
Ur-ni-Ea-sharru.5
Su-nip-ši-Ištar.
Za-ni-Ši-ši(KA)-Shamash.6
I-ku-an-pi(KA)-Šin.

Verbal form + substantive + deity.

Bil-li-Ishtar, is doubtless also to be translated "May he shine, O Ramman." Lidish-Bunene, taking into consideration the name Linašpal-šaš-Nabu, "May he be rejuvenated for Bel," would also be translated "May he be rejuvenated, O Bunene," instead of "May Bunene become new." Cf. also Ama-Shamash-li-ri. In names like Belu-šu-da-ri, Belu-li-šu-da-ri, and Li-bar-na-li-šu-da, the subject is not a deity. In a name like Lināš-libbe-li, "May the heart of the gods be appeased," and perhaps Shamash-tulul, the verb refers to the deity.

1 This form may be praet. as well as preas., but in view of such names as Lullamer-Nergal, "May I serve Nergal," and Lulitler-Bil, "May I serve Bel," the person rather than the deity is the subject. In view of the fact, however, that this is the only example known to me, and because of the meaning "He will serve Ashu," it is possibly a corrupted form of lulitamur.

2 This may be a shortened name for Taklu-ka-sa-NIN-IB.

3 Examples compounded with XI-XI have been excluded, as it remains a question whether as the first element the combination is to be read ibu or ili, my god. Cf. Cassite XI-XI-la-ši, XI-XI-shi-ru-šu of the Cassite dynasty, and XI-XI-la-ši, XI-XI-la-ši-ru, XI-la-nam, XI-la-nam, and XI-la-ašu of the I. dynasty.

4 As far as I know, ša is the only adverb used in proper names. There is no support for such readings by Johns, as Shamash-šamš-šer-šašu, Nabā-ziqk-šamš, Ashur-shamš-šamš-šer-šašu, etc., cf. Assyrian Deeds and Documents, Vol. III.

5 Beside this name I know only one other of this peculiar formation, cf. Erba-Ea-sharru of the Cassite dynasty.

6 Cf. also the name Sha-la-ši-Shamsh of the I. dynasty.

7 On this formation, cf. Delitzsch, B. I., III, p. 389. The infinitive bullu is here treated as a substantive.
DATED IN THE REIGN OF CASSITE RULERS.

NEO-BABYLONIAN.
Imper... U-ṣur-a-nat-Ea, Camb. 243 : 14.
Prec. 3... Li-na-ah-lib-bi-ilini, Camb. 387 : 22.
Prec. 1... Lu-mur-dum-qi-Bil, Nbn. 509 : 3.
Praes. 1.¹

CASSITE DYNASTY.

Imper... U-suḫ-bi-li-Marduk.

FIRST DYNASTY.

U-ṣur-bi-Ishtar.

LA-MU-UR-GI-MIL-SHAMASH.

Verbform + suffix + deity.

Praet. 3...
Praet. 2... Ta-giš-an-Gula, Nbn. 435 : 18.
Imper... Shu-ushe-ra-an-ani-Marduk, Cyr. 146 : 14.
Prec. 3...

Verbform + preposition + deity.

Praet. 1... At-kal-a-na-Marduk, Cyr. 42 : 2.
Prec. 3... Li-na-ah-ah-a-na-Bil, X, 75 : 8.
Praes. 1...
Praet. 1...

Deity + verbform + verbform.

Praet. 2... Nabā-tab-ni-a-ṣur,² Nbn. 116 : 24.
Imper...²
Praet. 2... Nabu-tul-tab-shi-li-shi-su, Nbn. 161 : 5.
Prec. 3...³

Deity + verbform + substantive.

Part...[Bīl(EN)-ti]-šir-Shamash,³ X, 116.
Prec. 3...[Bīl(EN)-ti]-šir-Shamash,³ Dar. 554 : 14.

Deity + verbform + substantive.

Part... Sin-na-di-mi,³ X, 37 : 2.
Imper... Nabu-ṣur-napištiš, Nbn. 165 : 8.

Deity + verbform + suffix.

Part... IN-IB-ma-tir-shu, IX, 48 : 25.
Prec. 3... Nabā-iq-bi-shu, Mildenke, H, 61 : 11.
Prec. 3... Nabā-i-dan-ni, IX, 50 : 7.
Imper... Nabā-ku-šur-shu, X, 56 : 15.
Imper... Nabā-shul-lim-an-ni, Nbn. 119 : 4.

¹ Examples of this formation would be Atamarranussu (arinushu), "I saw his divinity," I Vol. X; and Amurdannuzu (dannašzu), "I saw his strength," I dynasty, if šu represents the deity.
³ The reading determined by the docket may be the praet, as well as the part.
⁴ I know of no other example of this peculiar formation.
⁵ This formation, which is quite common in the late period, is rare in the names of the I dynasty. The verb as a rule is the participle. Cf. Clay, B. E., Vol. X, p. 15, for a discussion concerning a few rare and also supposed exceptions to this rule. In Assyrian inscriptions there seem to be a few, cf. Nabu-ṣur-qi-up-li-na, III R. 2 : 2.
**NEO-BABYLONIAN**

**CASSITE DYNASTY**

**FIRST DYNASTY**

**Substantive + verbal form + deity.**


**Pronoun + verbal form + deity.**


**Deity + substantive + verbal form.**


**Substantive + deity + verbal form.**


**Preposition + deity + verbal form.**


**Particle + deity + verbal form.**


**FOUR ELEMENTS.**

**Verbal form the first element.**


---

1 The middle element of this name, which occurs in the Cassite period as well as in the late period, is never written phonetically. The phonetic complement which may be added to almost any form (cf. Clay, B. E., Vol. X, p. 15) is found usually with the praet. Cf. also Bit-akim(DU)-I, Nbn. 736 : 12, and Shum(MI)-anur(SES)-Nabû, Nbn. 89 : 7.

2 This is the only example of this strange formation known to me, unless the translation is: "The name (son) of Nabû is giving," in which ease a similar formation would be Nabû-ekalli-ka-sir, Dar. 105 : 13, "Nanû of the temple is gathering" (?). In this connection note also the name Iju-rabû-mu-sha-zih, XIV, 11b : 2.

3 This formation is a combination of two names found in this volume, E-NAM-ZU-li-mi-ir and Iju-E-NAM-ZU-li-mir(PIR-ir), in order to have the full name in phonetic writing.
DATED IN THE REIGN OF CASSITE RULERS.

 NEO-BABYLONIAN.  
 CASSITE DYNASTY.  
 FIRST DYNASTY.

Prec. 1... Lu-uṣ-su-a-na-nār-Marduk, Dar. 236 : 5.  
Lūṣu(UD-DU)-a-na-nār-Bēl.  
Tak-la-ka-a-na-bel-li-in.

**Verbalform the second element.**

Part... Bēl-ra-mi-im-ni-shi-shu, Camb. 92 : 3.  
Sin-ā-liki-di-ia.  
Mi-na-a-cu-a-na-Shamash.

Imper... Bēl-tad-shu-nu-bullī(DIN)-su, 1X, 79 : 12.  

**Verbalform the third element.**

Imper... Bēl-qī-ā-gal-bi-an-ni, Dar. 381 : 7.  
NINIB-ki-in-pi-shu.  
Nusku-la-c-ni-pi-shu.

**Verbalform the fourth element.**

Imper... Sin-mār-sharri-uṣur(P.AP), Nbk. 382 : 13.  
Nannar-mār-biti-iddina(SE).  
Bēl-a-na-la-udammīq(SH1-BIK).

**Verbalform the second element.**

Imper... Bēl-in-a-Esa qil(i-lu-)iur, Camb. 7 : 6, 21.  
A-nu-a-li-ia-at-kal.  
A-na-Nuski-a-tak-la-ku.

Folk 1.  
A-na-a-cu-a-na-Bēl-at-kal, Nbk. 244 : 12.  
A-na-Nūr-Sin-mar.  
I-nu-shāri-Nusku-a-tak.

It is held that the pronominal suffix of the second person is not found in early Semitic personal 

names. This name surely must be translated "Nabu, I called thee, I live."

Cf. note in name list under Ašīsh-āblūf.  
Cf. also Sin-māt-ka-uṣur, "O Sin, protect thy land."
FEMININE NAMES.

TWO ELEMENTS.

Verbalform + deity.

Part... Na-'da-at-Belit, Dar. 511 : 2.
Pract. 3. Ta-ab-ni-Ishhtar (or 2nd p.).
Prac. 1.
Imper... Si-im-Ishhtar, Nbk. 283 : 1.

Deity + verbalform.

Part... Gula-ka-'sha-at, Nbk. 283 : 1.
Imper... Banitum-si-il-ni, Camb. 193.
Prec. 1... Banitum-la-mur, Cyr. 368 : 2.

THREE ELEMENTS.

Verbalform + substantive + deity.

Ra-im-shulim-E-ul-mask.

Verbalform + preposition + deity.

Pract. 3. Ta-ra-ash-im-Sagila.
Pract. 1. At-kal-a-na-Belit.
Perm. 1.

Verbalform + suffix + deity.

Shi-man-ni-Belit.

Deity + verbalform + deity.

Part... Nam-nadin(Ash)at-Bil,2 Dar. 57 : 9.

Deity + verbalform + suffix.

Part... Nam-na-si-shu, Nbn. 314 : 6.
Pract. 3.
Imper... Nam-ni-ni-ni, Nbk. 97 : 3.

1 By analogy with the masculine this could also be regarded as second person feminine.
2 Cf. =Bel-bi-Bil, Clay, B. E., Vol. X, and note 3, p. 11. Cf. also =Bil-iq-bi-Bil. I know of no other examples similar to this among the female names.
DEITY + SUBSTANTIVE + VERBALFORM.

Praet. 3.

SUBSTANTIVE + DEITY + VERBALFORM.

Praet. 1. She-pit-Bel-ba-bot, Camb. 388 : 2.
Prep. 1. Di-ni-il-lu-mur.

PREPOSITION + DEITY + VERBALFORM.

Praet. 1. Ina-Tashmitum-at-ka.l, Nbn. 668 : 10.
Imper. A-na-Shamash-te-ir-ri

PARTICLE + DEITY + VERBALFORM.


FOUR ELEMENTS.

VERBALFORM THE FIRST ELEMENT.

Praet. 1. At-la-ku-a-na-Bel-ia.
Perm. 1. Tak-la-ku-a-na-Bel-ia.

VERBALFORM THE THIRD ELEMENT.

Praet. 1. I-na-Uruk-ki-ti-ni.

VERBALFORM THE FOURTH ELEMENT.

Perm. 1. A-na-Bel-ia-tak-la-ku.

1 The common name Nanub-sis of the late period, always written ideographically, as far as I know, would therefore be transliterated accordingly, although Nanub-sis, Peiser, Bab. Ver., 18 : 1, could not be said to be incorrect because of the exceptions found.


3 This name might be translated “Of Nana is the creature,” but cf. Ina-Esagila-ba-na-at, Nbn. 243 : 3.
TRANSLATIONS OF SELECTED TEXTS.

For a discussion of the general contents of these documents cf. Vol. XIV. Their character makes it unnecessary to translate all, especially the pay-rolls, which are composed very largely of names and amounts. A complete register of all the names appears in the Name List. The transliteration and translation of the following selected texts illustrate, in a general way, the contents of the tablets. They appear under four groups, viz.: I. Records of the taxes collected; II. Business transacted with this temple property; III. Receipts; IV. Payments of salaries (a) to the head officials; (b) to other officers, and (c) to the temple servants in general, or those who were temple beneficiaries.

1. The following inscriptions refer to revenues received through rents of lands, or more probably taxes levied upon the people. Most of these records mention the agent who brought the same to Nippur.

No. 1. Transliteration (No. 153): SHE-BAR GISH-BAR-GAL KU-UD a-na KU-QAR kriqqu a KA-ZID-D.A a-na Nippur ki m Bu-ra-hu ish-shu-ú:

1 gur 96 qa .......................................................... m Ba-ash-sha-ú
2 gur 36 qa shu-an-a ................................................. ți 2
1 gur 18 qa shu-az-sha .............................................. ți 3
10 2 qa reňa .............................................................. ți 4
1 gur 174 qa šansá(-shu) ............................................. ți 5
Naphar 7 gur 174 qa ultu arba Shabatu ašlu arba Adaru.

Translation: Grain, full tax in white flour, which for the salary of the riqqu and K.1-ZID-D.A officers, Barânu brought to Nippur:

1 gur 96 qa .............................................. from Bashshu (was received)
2 gur 36 qa second.......................... (payment from) ditto 2
1 gur 18 qa third.............................. (payment from) ditto 3
10 2 qa fourth............................... (payment from) ditto 4
1 gur 174 qa fifth............................. (payment from) ditto 5
Total, 7 gur 174 qa, from the month Shebat unto Adar.

No. 2. Transliteration (No. 113): Shum GISH-BAR-GAL sha ultu inu KÁ-bi-ia ki m Hu-an-ka-bu ish-sha-ú. 33 gur 150 qa Bit inu Marduk-ni-sha, 33 gur 150 qa Bit inu Gi-mil-bam. Naphar 67 gur 1 20 qa. (Date.)
Translation: Grain, full tax, which Ḫunnubu brought from the city Kalhiia. 33 gur 150 qa from Bit-Marduk-nisha, 33 gur 150 qa from Bit-Gimillum. Total, 67 gur 120 qa. (Date.)

No. 3. Transliteration (No. 89): 25 gur sheum GISH-BAR 10 qa i-na Kandu-ri-e ki a-na biti-mu mSin-is-sah-ra id-di-in. (Date.)

Translation: 25 gur of grain of the 10 qa tax, from the town Kanduré, Sin-issahra (the collector, doubtless) gave to our temple (lit. house). (Date.)

II. The following are records of loans made from the stores collected, with the stipulation that the same shall be paid at a certain time.

No. 4. Transliteration (No. 30): 1 gur sheum GISH-BAR-GAL IB-KID hubullu sha karu qat mBur-va-Ishtar mar mUsh-bi-Sah UD chauri-BI-KU SHE u BIR-BI NI-RAM E. Mahar mSin-is-sah-ra. Mahar mRammán-èrish man-di-du. (Date.) Šupur mBur-ra-Ishtar.

Translation: 1 gur of grain of the full tax IB-KID on interest, from the storehouse, to be paid by Burra-Ishtar, son of Ushbi-Sah. On the day of his harvest the grain, and its interest, he shall pay (lit. measure). Before Sin-issahra (witness). Before Rammán-èrish (witness), the measurer. (Date.) Thumb-mark of Burra-Ishtar.

No. 5. Transliteration (No. 49): 1 gur 12 qa sheum GISH-BAR 6 qa IB-KID qat mSin-da-mu-qu, kurmat sisê i-nam-din-ma abnu kunukki-shu i-li-ip-pi. (Date.) abnu Kunukku mSin-damaqu.

Translation: 1 gur 12 qa of grain of the 6 qa IB-KID tax is in the possession of Sin-damaqu. The horse feed he shall pay, whereupon his seal he shall break. (Date.) Seal of Sin-damaqu.

No. 6. Transliteration (No. 63): Sheum sha abulli ina sheum hubullu (perhaps tumru) GISH-BAR 5 qa i-na Za-ra-MIki i-na qat mIn-na-an-ni mAr-du-tum ma-hi-ir. UD chauri-KU NI-RAM E. (Date.) abnu Kunukku mAr-du-ti.

Translation: Grain from the gate (storehouse), out of the interest grain (or tumru) of the 5 qa tax from the town Zarrat-IM, Ardútum from the hand of Innannu has received. On the day of harvest he shall pay. (Date.) Seal of Ardútum.

No. 7. Transliteration (No. 50): 3 GUR 84 qa ASIH-AN-XA GISH-BAR-GAL mSin-is-sah-ra abnu kunukku ékalli u-she-is-šu-an-ma a-nu mIn-na-an-ni i-na-an-din. (Date.) = 3 GUR 84 qa ASIH-AN-XA mSin-is-sah-ra ima SHE-BAR GUR sharri Nippur [imadad. Kunukku] mSin-is-sah-ra.
Translation: 3 gur 84 qa of ashanna grain of the full tax, Sin-issabra (under) the seal of the temple carried away, and to Innannu he shall pay. (Date.) 3 gur 84 qa of ashanna grain Sin-issabra in the royal seed gur of Nippur [shall measure. Seal of], Sin-issabra.

III. The following illustrate the general character of those regarded as simple receipts, a great many of which doubtless are records for salaries which were paid, hence are similar to those of Class IV, while others are equivalent to records of debts.

No. 8. Transliteration (No. 3): She-am KU-QAR GISH-BAR-GAL i-na qit = In-na-an-ni = Bu-ab-bu riqqa ma-bi-ir. (Date.)

Translation: Maintenance seed of the full tax, Bubbu the riqqa officer has received from Innannu. (Date.)

No. 9. Transliteration (No. 11): 5 ma-na shipita surrak=a(SHI-BIR) sha innemru 1 buhaddu a-na 1 subit el-la-ni i-na qit = Ma-aa-ku = Resh-Marduk mar = Bu-riin iskparm ma-bi-ir. (Date.)

Translation: 5 mana of pure sheep wool and one lamb, for an upper garment, Resh-Marduk, son of Bariia, the weaver, has received from the hand of Martuhu. (Date.)

No. 10. Transliteration (No. 15): 10 innemru Irinnanni(-ni)-Rammanu sha = In-ni-bi i-na qit = U-su-ti re' a im-hu-ur. (Date.)

Translation: 10 sheep belonging to Irinnanni-Rammân which Innibi received from Usati, the shepherd. (Date.)

No. 11. Transliteration (No. 20): 30 gur sheam GISH-BAR 10 qa shimu 2 zinnishäti i-na qit = In-na-an-ni i-na Kar[i] = Ma-da-mi-iq im-hu-ur. (Date.)

Translation: 30 gur of seed of the 10 qa tax, the price of two women, from the hand of Innannu, Mudamiq has received from Karâ. (Date.)


Translation: 72 qa of sesame, of the maintenance tax from Bit-Marduk-nishu, by the order of Ału-iddina-Marduk, son of Erha-Amma, Pir-Ishtar, son of Resh-napalghu (and) Sin-emka-usur, son of Sin-ra-im-Uruk, have received from Innannu. Before Ału-hání (witness), son of Mû-iddina.

Translation: 1050 gur of seed of the 10 qa tax, from the town of Shelibi, which to Nippur and Dūr-Kurri-Galzu for maintenance (had been brought); Hananai and Nār-Marduk from the hands of Ḫuzalum and Martuki have received. (Date.)


Translation: 1 gur 120 qa of flour of the full tax, which from Shelibi was brought, from the hands of Qishti-Marduk, Mār-Ṭāb-ashābšu has received. (Date.) His sīsiktu instead of his seal.

No. 15. Transliteration (No. 93): 5 (gur) šaḫum GISH-BAR-GAL ʾi-na šī-li-bī Kā-nu-ri-giḫša-ṭa ʾi-na gīt In-na-an-ni Amēl-ba-ma-₃u₃ a-bi₃ bābī bit-a-nu. (Date.)

Translation: 5 gur of seed of the full tax (received) from the town Kandurai, Amēl-tānumi, the gatekeeper of our temple (has received) from Inmanu. (Date.)

No. 16. Transliteration (No. 108): 1 ṭīlu ʾišu a-na KU-QAR Ḫum-šu-limmir(-i-m) mār Amēl-Ishtar ma-li-imu. (Date.)

Translation: 1 talent of bronze as salary, Ḫum-šu-limmir, son of Amēl-Ishtar, has received.

IV. The following inscriptions are records of payments to officials of the storehouse and others in the temple service, as well for the purchase and hire of certain things. A good many mention the town from which the revenues were brought, and frequently the official’s name who made the collection. The officer who made the payment is not mentioned except in a few cases. The names of the bursars, Inmanu, Martuku, etc., or of those under them, in quite a number of the records are doubtless to be understood.

A. The following records, which designate the grain or animals, as akulum, “food” or “salary,” although containing no verb, refer to the salaries paid the highest officials. In this class of tablets the seal impression of another is frequently made upon the document, evidently by an officer who recorded the payment or delivered the goods mentioned (cf. Vol. XIV).

No. 17. Transliteration (No. 2): 2 gur 60 qa SHE-BAR GISH-BAR ʾištu 2 inmena 2 ṭābādū ak-lam In-na-an-nu. (Date.)
Translation: 2 gur 60 qa grain of the sustenance tax, 2 sheep, 2 lambs, salary (literally, "food") for Innannu.  (Date.)


Translation: 31 gur 30 qa grain, food for horses, out of the maintenance tax, 19 sheep, 21 lambs, (as) salary, from the month Tebet unto the 4th day of Nisan, (for) Innannu.


Translation: 126 qa of grain out of the 6 qa tax, 16 jars of good wine, (as salary for) Martuku, from the 29th day of Elul unto the 2d day of Tishri, (for) Zarut-IM.

B. The following record the payment of salaries of other officials.

No. 20. Transliteration (No. 104): Sheum GISH-BAR-GAL i-na libhi SHE-BAR mIn-na-an-ni i-na šša šša Kal-bi-iš a-na KU-QAR nadnu(-nu). 2 mAle-DU-kan riqqu 2 mKid-itum riqqu. 2 mReš-tu-shu KA-ZID-DA. Napḫar 6.  (Date.)

Translation: Grain of the full tax, out of the barley which Innannu from the town Kalbiia for salary has received. 2 gur (to) Ale-DU-kan the riqqu officer, 2 gur (to) Kiditum, the riqqu officer, 2 gur (to) Reštasha, the KA-ZID-DA. Total, 6 (gurs). (Date.)

No. 21. Transliteration (No. 77): Sheum GISH-BAR-GAL KU-QAR nadnu(-nu). MU-BI-im. 1 gur 90 qa wZaki-rum riqqu, 1 gur 90 qa wHa-la-lum riqqu, 1 gur KU-QAR KA-ZID-DA wNa-kim-Sah, 1 gur 18 qa hiti-nu wNa-kim-Sah ʾin-a-bur, šša šša šša Shaḇaṭtu ipra ṣimmishāṭi HAR-HAR. Napḫar 5 gur 54 qa KU-QAR riqqitiʾu wKA-ZID-DA. (Date.) Naden(-nn) Bit-m E-kur-nādīn-shum.

Translation: Grain of the full tax (for) salaries, which was received. Their (his) name(s). 1 gur 90 qa (to) Zākicerum the riqqu officer, 1 gur 90 qa (to) Ḥulāsum the riqqu, 1 gur for the salary of the KA-ZID-DA (i.e.) Nakim-Sah, 1 gur 18 qa Nakim-Sah received for our temple (lit. house), 36 qa for the month Shebat, the sustenance for two grinding(? ) women. Total, 5 gur 54 qa as salaries for the riqqu and KA-ZID-DA officers. (Date.) (The grain) was received (from the place), Bit-Ekur-nādīn-shum.
No. 22. Transliteration (No. 84): Sheum GISH-BAR 6 qa ša i-na Bit-XIN-IB-apal-iddina a-na ipru ša ardi ākalli nadnu(-nu) 1 gar 36 qa ipru "Sin-mu-shab-shi ultu arša Kislīmun adi arša Shabātu 1 gar 36 qa ipru "Ur-pat-ta-ia ultu arša Kislīmun adi arša Shabātu. Naphār 2 gar 72 qa. (Date.) Mār-"Hu-ishman-ni i-din.

Translation: Grain of the 6 qa tax, which from Bit-XIN-IB-apal-iddina was given for the maintenance of the temple servant. 1 gar 36 qa as salary for Sin-mu-shab-shi, from the month Kislev unto Shebat. 1 gar 36 qa as salary for Ur-pat-ta-ia, from Kislev unto Shebat. Total, 2 gar 72 qa. (Date.) Mār-"Hu-ishman-ni has paid (it).

No. 23. Transliteration (No. 72): Sheum GISH-BAR 5 qa ša m-E-ri-bu mi-taḥ-hu-ru. 2 i-na qat m-Hu-ba-na-pi-ir i-na libbi alulli. 5 i-na qat u (i.e., m-Hu-ba-na-pi-ir) i-na libbi karā ša m-Sukal-aḫu-erīsh. 10 gar i-na qat m-Mar-ta-ki i-na biti karū. Naphār 17 še-eziqā kurmat alpu kurmat kirimshu ša i-na qat m-Mar-ta-ki m-E-ri-bu ishšakku maḫ-ru-m. Māhar m-Nār-bēl-ilānī. Māhar m-Shamash-ḫu-iddina. Māhar m-XIN-IB-nāṣir. (Date.)

Translation: Grain of the 5 qa tax which Ėribu received. 2 (gur) from Hubanpir out of the gate (storehouse). 5 (gur) from Hubanpir out of the storehouse of Sukal-ḫu-erīsh. 10 gar from Martuku out of the temple storehouse. Total, 17 (gur) of grain as ox feed and food for the farmers, which Ėribu the priest received from Martuku. Before Nār-bēl-ilānī (witness). Before Shamash-ḫu-iddina. Before XIN-IB-nāṣir.


Translation: Ashanna grain out of the full tax from Kār-Adab, which was received from Luṣṣu-ana-nūr-Ḫusku, and which was paid. 7 gar 132 qa as salary of Ardu-āmu 13. 1 gar 84 qa (to) Mār-Rammān of the town Shēlībi, 36 qa to Bu-an-na-Marduk, 108 qa as rent for a ship. Total, 10 gar.

C. A large number of the records represent pay-rolls of those employed in the temple service.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tashritu</th>
<th>Arakshamma</th>
<th>Kishlimu</th>
<th>Territu</th>
<th>Shabatu</th>
<th>Aarun</th>
<th>Nissamu</th>
<th>naphar</th>
<th>MU-BI-im</th>
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| [Sccum] ulu arku la ru adi arku Ululu ipru ebûri | 1 gar 120 qa | mShim-di-Ba-ri-ia-a-ash |
| ditto    | 1 gar 120 qa | mRabosha-[Nergal] |
| Naphar   | 25 gar 174 qa | shattu 1 [skan] Kan-du-[wu-ak] |

Translation: Grain of the salary tax from the month Tishri of the 18th year, unto Nisan of the 19th year (which was received from) Kandurâ, etc. The next line gives the names of the months and the usual MU-BI-im, “their (his) name(s).” The amount before the names, under the months, are what was paid. In the eighth column the total amount (naphar) for the seven months is given. This is a pay-roll mostly of the children of officials and craftsmen who were in connection with the temple. The offices which they represented follow their names. On KAL, TUR-GAB mitu, etc., see Introduction, p. 6. No. 111, written two years later, is almost identical. Marduk-rimanni, however, had died in the meantime. The salary of Shimid-Bariaš had been reduced from 36 to 24 qa, while that of Erba-ulu was raised from 30 qa to 36 qa.
The name of Kīribti-Marduk also is replaced by that of a woman, Tukulsha-rabū, who received the same stipend, namely, 30 qa.

D. The following records, while containing no verb, evidently are mere statements of payments for service.

No. 26. Transliteration (No. 27): 4 gur 114 qa kīme Mār Ṁrish-AŠ-gādi. (Date.)

Translation: 4 gur 114 qa of flour, Mār-Rēsh-Kādi. (Date.)

No. 27. Transliteration (No. 146): 10 karpatu rabū kuranna 8 karpatu rabū BI-USH Mār-ma-Agar-Marduk. (Date.) U-sal-Gula IX-SAR.

Translation: 10 large jars of first-class wine, 8 large jars of good (?) wine. Mār-Agar-Marduk. (Date.) Usal-Gula wrote (it).


Translation: 4 gur 12 qa of the 5 qa tax Mār-Lūdar-bēlī in horse feed, from the 30th day of the month Kislev (has received).

No. 29. Transliteration (No. 134): Sheum GISH-BAR-GAL sha i-na Bit ṀE-kur-nādin-shum nadnu(-nu). 1 gur 90 qa ipru șulu Belūlu ṀE-kur-nādin-shum. (Date.)

Translation: Grain of the full tax, which from Bit-Ekur-nādin-shum was paid. 1 gur 90 qa (as) salary for the month Elul (to) Ekur-nādin-shum. (Date.)

No. 30. Transliteration (No. 162): 7 gur sheum i-na GISH-BAR 5 qa Mār-ma-Ard-ū-a 90 qa i-na GISH-BAR-GAL ṀNX-IB-mu-bal-liṭ. (No date.)

Translation: 7 gur of grain of the 5 qa tax (to) Mār-Ardūa, 90 qa of the full tax (to) ṀNX-IB-muballit.

For other transliterations and translations of tablets from the same archives and a discussion of their contents with critical notes, see Vol. XIV.
CONCORDANCE OF PROPER NAMES.

Abbreviations.

b., brother; cf., confer; d., daughter; f., father; f., following page; f., following pages; h., husband; l.e., loco citato; m., master (employer); mo., mother; p., page; pp., pages; q.v., quad vide; q.v.s. quad vide sub; s., son; sc., scribe; sl., sister; w., wife.

Determinatives: d., deus, dea; f., femina; h., homo (amelu); m., mas; pl., plural. Women’s names in the list of masculine names are preceded by the determinative f. Men’s names in the list of women’s names are preceded by the determinative m. [ ] = text restored. The numbers refer to the cuneiform texts of the autograph plates. C. B. M. refers to the Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. It appears in connection with names collated from unpublished tablets, a few of which, however, appear in Vol. XIV, which was prepared after this list of names was made up. E. A. H. refers to the E. A. Hoffman collection of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

I. Names of Persons.

1. Masculine Names.

A-ba-la-i-di, 175:58.
A-ba-ša-ši, s. of Šab-ši-biši, 200 IV:34.
   1. ZU-ḪIr-ŠU, 37:17.
   2. 196:5.
A-bi-en-shi, "My father is weak" (?), 239:6, 16.
A-bi-iddina(SE-na), 156:16.
A-ga-ba-ša-ša, 190 II:9.
A-gi-is-ši-sha, 190 II:30.

1 Cf. I-Ab-su-ua-ba, also A-ba-ba, Ranke, l.c.
2 Cf. the name A-bi-ma-ra-as, translated by Ranke, l.c., "My father is sick," and p. 239, note 4.
3 Cf. I-bil-dEn, C. B. M. 3534; and I-Iš-šub, Ranke, l.c., etc., also note under NIN-IB-šé-biša.
4 The element she-en-ni is found also in Bu-ša-she-en-ni, JI-ša-ti-she-en-ni, Ip-da-she-en-ni, and Ta-ša-she-en-ni, and Lu-ap-she-en-ni, Vol. XIV. Cf. also the words She-en-ni, She-en-nu-ak-ka, She-en-ni-ka, and also She-en-nu-ua. Cf. A-ga-ba-she, and also the following name A-ga-ab-ta-ba. A-ga-ab-ta-ba is the name of a man who was a fugitive (munnubittum) of Ha-li-ga-ba-ta-ša; cf. Scheil, Delegation et Persé, II, p. 95. No other inference can be drawn, at present, but that we have here a series of foreign names which can be grouped together, and said to belong perhaps to Haligabal.
5 It is quite possible that šaša does not belong to the name. In a list, C. B. M. 3488, šaša follows each name and precedes another. That being the case here, it is practically the same as the preceding name.
**Masculine Names**


A-ku-sha-mu, C. B. M. 3380.

A-ka-la-Shamash, f. of Ilintu, 181 : 17 | 200 II : 30.


A-la-tu (cf. following name)

1. f. of Iskur-Nergal, 37 : 29.
2. f. of NIN-IB-ri, 37 : 22.

A-la-a-tum, 90 : 27.

A-la-di(i)-Su.l (Cassite), 150 : 16.


A-la-an-ni, NU-GIS-S.1R, 175 : 56.


A-la, 189 : 45.


A-la-uk-a(?)-ri, 51 : 12.

A-la-a-tum, 44 : 9.

Amēl-Ba-nu-ua(ni-i)

1. abī bābī, 93 : 4 | 96 : 3 | 111 : 3.
2. 5 : 512 | 38a : 6 | 38a : 6 | 100 : 5 | 130 : 4 | 163 : 2 | 290 | 166 : 8.

Amēl-Ištica, f. of Šum-šu-šimir, 108 : 3.

Amēl-kudinmu, 90 : 28.

Amēl-Marduk


Amēl-Nisinta, C. B. M. 3329 : 5.

A-ni-la-tum(?), 168 : 15, 18.


Am-ni(li)-ri, C. B. M. 3474.

Am-ru-di, 198 : 44.

dAn-amru-ba-an, 171 : 19.

An-ri, 180 : 29.


3 Cf. i-ki-assi-li-mi-tum and U-la-ti-tum.

4 U DAR is transliterated Ishitar; NAXSU, Isaiah, and DIBRAT, Isaiah.

5 Cf. Amur-iti, translated by Ranke (l. c.), "I see (the) god" (?), and read by the editor: " = amrīlishu, unless abbreviated. = Amur-iti(?)."
Dated in the Reign of Cassite Rulers.

Masculine Names

A-na-nûr-Shamash-âššu, 100 H : 21.
A-nu-ba-ni, C. B. M. 11820.
A-pi-it-tum, E. A. H. 18o : 34.
A-pa-â-Marduk, "Precious one of Marduk," or "Marduk is precious," 146 : 3 | 171 : 15.
A-ra
1. ardi-â-kalî, 200 H : 35.
2. 175 : 13 | 200 V : 5.
Ar-da, C. B. M. 3525 : 35.
Ar-da-â-a, 162 : 2.
Ar-da-Beliti, s. of Hanûti, 6 : 10 | 112 : 8.
Ar-da-Gula, 180 : 6, 34.
Ar-da-ia-un, 120 : 2.

1 Cf. dA-mi-KA-dNIN-SHAR, "'X is a god of the mouth,'" and "'the word of X is god,'" Ranke, l. c.
3 Cf. Ha-li-ia-un, Ranke, l. c.
4 This determines that nubattu and not nunittu is correct.
5 In view of this reading, and also Ar-da-Marduk, C. B. M. 3521 : 12, Ardu is preferred to the usual Ardi. Cf. Ar-da-Marduk, Dar. 205 : 12, but cf. also Ar-di-Nabû, Cyrus 249 : 1.
7 Cf. Lindl (B.A., IV, p. 370), who says the god 1H does not refer to the seven gods. The date for the fifteenth year of Hammurabi is MÚ-ALAM V III. Two contracts are dated in MÚ-ALAM VII-SI. The in the former must be Sumerian, and the name is to be read Iminâ-(na). The later is Babylonian, and is to be read Sibî-(bi). King, Babylonian Magic, 52 : 5, uses both phonetic complements at the same time, and reads Iminâ-bi.
8 Doubtless refers to the day of the month the person was born. Cf. the four following names.
10 The name Aribâni suggests that Arib may be a deity.
11 Cf. Arka-âššu, in Bâ, 210 : 14. E Gir can also be read Arka by comparison of the reading Arka(E Gir)-sha-âli with Ar-ka-âššu-âli. For the reading KAK-a = Banû, cf. the variant reading of the name Sha-dBa-na-a(dKAK-a),
**Masculine Names**

Ar-rab-ba-ri-a, C. B. M. 3713.
Ar-ra-ba, C. B. M. 3524:19.
Ar(?)-si-ad-il, 180:27.
Ar-ra-ka, 197:12.
As(?)-sul(ash)ik, 119:31.
AS(?)-sul(ash), 190 IV:11.
As-sul(ash), 198:13.
Ash-qi, C. B. M. 3174.
Ash-qi, 154:38| 168:10, 11.
Ash(or Bar)-ri-qi(?), 191:16.
Ash-qi, C. B. M. 3180.
Ash-qi, C. B. M. 1115.
A-te-mar-Gal-zu (or rabatzu), C. B. M. 3191, cf. following name.
A-te-na-ah-ili, 186:17| 190 IV:9, 32.
A-te-na-ah-ih, s. of Iri, 200 V:1.
A-tal-a-na-m, 180:7.
A-tal-Shamash, 167:36.
A-te-la-si-a, 198:45.
Ba-ak . . ., 167:19.
Ba-ba-ru, s. of Khu-Damqu, 174:4.
Ba-ba . . ., 180:41.
Ba-bit-TH-i-su
1. f. of Raškhu, 35:9.
2. 157:8.
Ba-like . . ., 180:10.
Ba-il-Marduk, "Great is Marduk," 151:31.
Ba-te-na-a, 191:12.

1. Of the name Dem-qi-sha-tim-Damuq(ShI-BAB), NAB. 722:15.
3. This writing determines the reading of KAK usually read Ban in the name Bana-a-sha-ili-ia, Cyl. 312:34, Bar.
   265:33, etc. Cf. the name Ra-ba-sha-NIN, and also Ra-ba-ash-sha-a-sha-ilu of Vol. XIV.
Dated in the Reign of Cassite Rulers.

Masculine Names

Bu-ida, C. B. M. 3180.
Bu-ki-sha-en-ai-Ekur, "His weeping (?) is in Ekur," C. B. M. 6124.
Bu-an-na-ba-ri-ik-ti, 185: 27.
Bu-an-na-Gula
2. 169: 14.
Bu-an-na-Ishar-Akkad (A-AGA-DEES), 180: 36.
Bu-ra-qa, 153: 3.
Bu-ra-me, C. B. M. 11953.
Bu-ra-Ab-ban (Cassite)
1. s. of Sin-mâr(at)....
2. 1. of Isag-Marduk, 115: 15.
Bu-u-za, 199: 29.
Bu-u-zu-ti, C. B. M. 10731.
Bi(-)šu(kum, šu), "The bad one.")
1. nāgīru, 37: 52.
Bi-ša-kum, C. B. M. 10977, same as preceding.
Bi-la-aq-qa (cf. Bela-qum, Ranke, l. c.), 198: 35.
Bi-in-nu-ru, C. B. M. 16651.
Bu-u-ri-a, C. B. M. 3480.
Bu-u-ba
1. s. of Mukallim, 176: 7.
2. ripq, 3: 5: 135: 3.
Bu-gur-ru-ra
1. 1. of Ardu-NIN-SHAR, 200, IV: 38.
Bu-la-ni, 108: 32.
Bu-šu-ir, 1. of Tārība, 200 V: 2.

1 Perhaps hypocor. of a name like Bubkhenni. Cf. also Buhum and Buhanim, Ranke, l. c.
2 The element Buna, always ending in a, is to be distinguished perhaps from Bu-an-ni-ili, cf. Banni-ili and Bu-nilili, "Child of god" (Ranke, l. c.). Is it the Cassite Buno?
3 Cf. other pu'ulu formations: Buraqum, Buzzuri, Daluha, Gubhah, Hammur, Hangula, Hannabu,
Hamadu, Harracca, Iklaqka, Kubbah, Kuzzabum (Kassabum), Qannum, Shubbi, Sukkaka, Shubbah,
Wubattum, WWnabtm, Izundrtum, (or Zuddortum), etc., some of which are in Vol. XIV.
Masculine Names

2. In Bit-Ekur-nudin-shum, 134 : 1, 3 | 138a : 2, b : 2 | 139 : 3.
   E-kur-za-kir-shu-mi, 135 : 5.
   E-kur-zir, binalu, 167 : 37.
   E-la, C. B. M. 3474.
   E-la-mi-(mu-), "The Elamite," 185 : 8 | 200 II : 7, 35.
   E-mi-ia-ab-ram, 180 : 25.
   E-mid-a-na-Marduk
      1. s. of Burra-Alban, 192 : 9.
      2. 163 : 50.
   E-muq-dSU(?)-da-(-ba-si, or ni)-nn, 190 V : 10.
   E-muq-dRammin, C. B. M. 3123.
   En(Bi)-na-za-ru-ru(?), 190 V : 9.
   En-(Bi)-za-ru-(uk)-ri, C. B. M. 3480.
   En-ZU-TI-Rammin(?), 109 : 2, 8.
   En-ZU-TI-illu, 112 : 1.
   Er-ba-Ama-ma, f. of Abu-iddina-Marduk, 24 : 5.
   Er-ba-Bi, 156 : 17.
   Er-ba-E-a-sharru, 38c : 21.
   Er-ba-illu
      1. fihi, 111 : 16.
      2. nāqidu, 199 : 11.
      3. 96 : 15, same as No. 1.
   Er-ba-lAM (perhaps mistake for Verghal), 37 : 9.
   Er-ba-Marduk
   Er-ba(Erba)-Verghal, 38e : 24 | 85 : 4, 13 | 90 : 23 | 131 : 9,
   Er-ba(SU)-NIN-IB, 198 : 96.
   Er-ba-Sinu, 186 : 35.
   Er-ba-dSU-4-GI-NA, 120 : 9.
   Er-bi, C. B. M. 3123.

1 Cf. the same in the list of women's names.
2 Cf. the Cassite name Har-at-dash-pi, usually read Har-dish-pi.
3 Tamlik from 't'² means something like "counsellor." Cf. the following elements which stand in a similar
   position before dānum: molik, asharid, abkal, eril, garad, dammu, shkar, rish, etc.
Dated in the Reign of Cassite Rulers.

Masculine Names

Ha-di-mi-sha-ash, s. of AbBu-faBu, 209 IV: 31.
Ha-li(i)-bi-el-ga-ash-shi, 188 IV: 17.
Ha-li, 120: 6.
Ha-mar-ri, 35: 10.
Ha-am-bu

1. s. of RamMan-shar-ka... , 97: 4.
2. s. of Ira-ni-ki-KUR.
Ha-na-na-ri, 26: 7.
Ha-na-ni, 198: 53.
Ha-an-bu, 193: 43.
Ha-ni(li)-ia

1. l. of AbDu-Da-kan, 198: 72.
2. 198: 38.
Ha-ni-bi, ... , 7: 7.
Ha-ni-li(e)-a, 94: 3.
Ha-sha-mar-asa, C. B. M. 3478.
Ha-sha-mar (Cassite), C. B. M. 3471.
Ha-sha-mar-Gil(Reh)-lu (Cassite), 151: 30.
Ha-ash-mar-Saḥ (Cassite), in ʿaṭu =Hashmar-Saḥ, 123: 11.
Ha-shme, C. B. M. 3524: 2.
Ha-shme-in-am, C. B. M. 3478.
Ha-shme-te-ru, C. B. M. 3480.
Ha-ar-as, C. B. M. 118:19.
Hi-di-im, C. B. M. 3482.
Hi-il-di, C. B. M. 3480 IV: 19.
Hi-li-zu-šahtar, C. B. M. 3489.
Hi-in-na-ri, 37: 46.
Hi-na-ni, 198: 50, 105.
Hi-ni-raza, ... , 180: 43.
Hu-ba-ilu, C. B. M. 3524 (cf. Ḫumba-ilu).
Hu-ba-ut-te-te... , 191: 20.
Hu(piq)-da-ai (cf. Paṭla-i).
Hu-ud-di-ru-ru(ni)?, 7: 5 | 196: 3.
Ha-di-ia, C. B. M. 3475: 23, q. v. s. Ḫadi-baBu.

1 Cf. Bil(EN)-ga-li-Marduk.
2 Cf. Ḫab-lista (Runke, l. c.) and Ḫab-ab-bi-ilu. Also cf. Ḫab-la-aḫe-ša. Perhaps = "child," cf. 729.
3 Ḫa-li is a Cassite god identified with Gula, cf. Delitzsch, Kassšer, p. 23. Is the name to be translated "Ḫa-li is the lord of the Gashši (Cassites)?"? Perhaps the god Ḫa-ni, Runke, l. c., p. 199, is also to be read Ḫa-li. Cf. also Ḫa-ni-ia and Ḫa-ni(li)-e-a.
5 Perhaps for Ḫudditshunu, in which case cf. Ḫu-di-ti-sha-en-ni.
Masculine Names

Hu-di-ba-nu, 131 : 3.
Hu-di-ib-be-la, C. B. M. 3180 I : 11, q. v. s. Ḫudī-bānu.
Hu-gu-lum, s. of Sin-lissu, 168 : 24.
Hu-la-tum, "A precious stone;"
2. 92 : 3, 18.
Hu-um-ba-ilu, C. B. M. 3182.
Hu-nur-(mar)-bi-in-Sab (Cassite), 37 : 50.
Hu-na-bu
1. s. of Iphabu, . . . . . . b. of Kinnānu, 200 IV : 36.
Hu-un-gu-la (= Ḫaggulu, "abundance"), C. B. M. 6053.
Hu-un-bu-hubu (cf. Ranke, i. c.)
1. s. of Ugbu-Shah, 113 : 9.
2. s. of Sinshadha, 90 : 11.
3. 61 : 5 | 9t : 1, 10 | 63 : 2 | 167 : 11.
Hu-un-bi, 110 : 12 (apparently the same as the preceding name).
Hu-un-zu (?)-a, 38e : 6 | 171 : 8 | 200 I : 33.
Hu-ap-pi-i, C. B. M. 3181.
Hu-ra-zu-ja
Hu-ash-ki-ia, C. B. M. 3480.
Hu-at-te-nu, C. B. M. 3174.
Hu-za-lum(li), perhaps = Uzālam, "Gazelle;"
1. f. of Kudarānu, 169 : 19.
2. 37 : 5.
3. 26 : 5 | 199 : 32.
Ia-Ba-a, aḫḫaʾu, 168 : 16.
Ia-zi-i, C. B. M. 3521.
Ia-ri, 144 : 4.
Ia-ti, . . . . . . f. of Nār-Ishtar, 200 IV : 39.
Ia-zu-i, C. B. M. 3521 : 23.

Ia-mu, C. B. M. 3293.
Ia-ŋ-a, C. B. M. 6645, q. v. s. Ḫau-bānti.
Ia-ŋ-a, q. v. s. Ḫau-bānti.
Ia-tum, C. B. M. 3293.
Ia-tu-zi-ni, 174 : 22 | 175 : 46.
Ibi-Ri-am-ti-ilu (Tili), C. B. M. 4953.
Ibil-En, C. B. M. 3531 : 6, q. v. s. Ḫil-Ḫergal.
Ibi-ŋ-a, C. B. M. 3182.
Ibi-ŋ-a-KUR
1. f. of Ḫambu, 115 : 19.
2. 199 : 35.
Ibi-ŋ-a-Marduk
1. s. of Ardu-Ḫab, 39 : 3.
Ibi-ŋ-a-Shamask
1. Ḫasīn, 199 : 8.
2. 102 : 26.
Ibi-ŋ-a-Urakkī, 114 : 5 | 175 : 51.
Ibi-ŋ-a, s. of Rammān-bēl . . . . . . , 160 : 18.
Idu-Marduk, 166 : 15, 181 : 11.
I-din-Xergal
1. mandidi, 200 IV : 8.
2. 75 : 3.
Iddina-Rammān
1. KA-ZID-DA-KU, 37 : 54.
I-gar(ša)-šu-emīd, 198 : 17.

1 Cf. Ḫu-di-ib-be-la, Ḫu-di-in-na-ba and Ḫu-di-ia. Is Ḫudi a foreign deity?
2 Cf. the hypocor, Ia-a-a and Ia-a-a. The formation would lead us to suppose that Ia-a must be considered either as a deity or as a substitute. The contracted form of the name Jahweh in Hebrew names written in Assyrian texts is exactly the same; cf. Ia-a-zi-i, Ja-a-bi-i-di, etc. The hypocor. is written exactly as Ja-a-a on the Black Obelisk. Cf. also Ia-a-a-tam.
3 Cf. the similar peculiar formation, Er-ba-E-a-sharru.
**Mascule Names**

1. s. of Burra-Kudil, 174:3.
2. of Ippitum, 181:18.

**Hu-tira** (Hi-ro) - an-ni, "God has spared me," 193:1.

**Hu-imitti** (ZAG), 200 III:3.

**Hu-ish-kur-sa**, 200 III:10.


**I-la-ki**, C. B. M. 3339:11.


**I-la-ri**, 195:10.


**I-na-shu-bi-ni**, s. of Appaie, 171:19.

**I-na-shul(shu-ul)-li-ma(lim)-an-ni, rippu, 96:7 | 111:7.**

**I-na-shurra(UD-DA)-e-pir(-ir), 180:10.**

**I-na-um-ba**, 190 III:34.

**I-na-bi-ia**, 143:4.

**I-na-ma(?)-tim, 186:33.**

**I-na-ga-li (cf. Ingupu, Ranke, l. c.), f. of Kudurinnu, 99:5.**

**I-na-BI.M.ZU-limir(-ir) (cf. B.I.M.ZU-lim-ir), 90:10.**


**I-na-E-KUR-rabab', 155:19 | 179:9.**

**I-na-qi-bi-Belit-balitu(TI-LA), purkullu, 178:8.**

**I-na-riša-Marduk-di-nu, "In the head of Marduk is judgment,"** C. B. M. 3232.


**I-na-shari-Nusku-alak, C. B. M. 3522:10.**

**I-na-še, 123:3.**

**I-dar-di-ia, 85:5 | 90:31 | 91:1, 11.**

**I-na-ut-tim, 186:20.**

**I-na-ni-bu-ti, 167:3.**

**I-na-(an)-ni(m)3**

1. tusharru, 39:21.
2. of Sinak, 42:4.

1. 10:10 | 2:5 | 3:1 | 7:2 | 8a:5, b:5 | 9:8, 20a:3, b:3 | 21:3 | 32:2 | 33:3 | 37:10 | 42:4, 10.
3. 65a:5, b:5 | 86a:3, b:3 | 91:12 | 93:3 | 98:5.

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1. Cf. the following name, Shulun-ilia-abbut, and perhaps Qi-sha-uk-bu-ut.


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*DATED IN THE REIGN OF CASSITE RULERS.*
Masculine Names

1. ra-shi, iššaru, t. of Akh-DU-kaa, 97: 7.
4. irin-ni-ašu (Iš-ša-(Iš-)ša), NIN-IB
   1. 1, f. of Marsûk-aḫḫ-epi, 39: 1 | 17: 12 | 57: 5 | 114: 2 | 179: 5.
   2. 39: 1 | 57: 5 | 179: 5.


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Masculine Names

Ku-ni-is-si, C. B. M. 3474.
Ku-ru(k)al-Su (Cassite), 152: 2, 6.
Ku-si, . . . . , 167: 3.
Ku-shak-di (Cassite), 197: 8.
Kus-shki, C. B. M. 3468.
Ku-di-a, C. B. M. 3521: 15.
Ku-di-di-gula

Ku-di-Inshar, 162v: 7 | 190 V: 12.
Ku-di-di-Ku-di

1. s. of Sikli, 37: 21.
2. 81: 4.
Ku-di-Marduk, 168: 15.
Ku-di-NIN-IB

1. s. of Ka-a, 198: 66.
2. s. of Don-an-KUR, 101: 7.
Ku-di-Ramm\n, 198: 78.
Ku-di-Si-mu-tu
Ku-di-Sin, 186: 22.
Ku-di-di-Sakal, 190 IV: 13.
Ku-di-Shamash

2. 92: 4.
Ku-di-SU-GAL, 38c: 8 | 1066: 6 | E. A. H. 188
Ku-di-Shu-ga-mi (Cassite), 136: 10.
Ku-di-SHUR (perhaps Ashur), s. of Ishtar-bani, 167: 15.
Ku-di-tum (= Kidintum)

1. riqqu, 104: 4.
2. 38c: 7 | 105: 3 | 163: 49.
Ku,(Q)le-me, 200 III: 4.
Ku-en-na, 180: 37.


2 Perhaps one from the city Karkar.
Masculine Names

1. s. of Barra-Alban, 192: 10.
2. 70: 4.

Ku-rê-i

1. kuḫatimmu, 150: 5.
3. 10: 4.

Ku-zir(gul)-me, C. B. M. 3482.

La-ba-kašu-it, C. B. M. 3491.

Laḫḫa-bu(šu), 199: 25.
Laški-bu, 188 III: 21 | 198: 68.
La-niš-ba..., i. of Ahûnû, 190 III: 22.
La-niš-ash-ilu, C. B. M. 3293, 1139.
Li-qî-il(šu), 199: 28.
Li-bar-ki-nu, "May the true one be strong," 190 III: 21.
Li-bar-ma-di-šu, "May his giver be strong," 141: 11.
Lîg(Ur)-qi-šu, C. B. M. 3484.
Li-ik-dišir, 142: 4.
Lim(šu)-mu-ga-ag(šu), 198: 89.
Li-shû-ru-Šamâš, C. B. M. 3293.
Lu-dar-balî, 47: 4 | 149: 33 | 151: 2 | 190 IV: 3.
Lu-dar, ..., 200 III: 28.
Lu-lu-e, C. B. M. 3478.
Lu-lu-ma-aš-i, C. B. M. 11330.
Lu-la-mur-Sin, 186: 36.
Lîmar(SH)-i(Marduk), i. of Tīpursu-namrat, 188 IV: 16.
Lûṣu(UD-ŠU)-a-na-(ana)-nûr-Bûl, 115: 1, 10 | 191: 12.
Lûṣu(UD-ŠU)-a-na-nûr-gûrû, 186: 3.
Lûṣu(UD-ŠU)-a-na-nûr-Mardûk, s. of _VIRTUAL-MASTER-Marduk, 110: 3.
Lûṣu(UD-ŠU)-a-na-nûr-Xusku, 159: 2.
Lûṣu(UD-ŠU)-a-na-nûr-Râmmû, 190 I: 17.
Lûṣu(UD-ŠU)-a-na-nûr-Sîna, 96: 12 | 111: 12.
Lûṣu(UD-ŠU)-nûr-Bûl, 95: 2.

1 Cf. Ki-lû, Ki-lû-ti, Ki-lû-šu, also Ki-lû-a-ta-ma.
2 Cf. the name of a Cassite city Bit-Kubattu.
3 Cf. Luqiptum, and the Neo-Babylonian Luqipu, and Luqiptum.
4 Cf. Libû-nûšû and Libû-nûšu, Ranke, l. e.
Masculine Names

Mad(Kur)-duk-me(mi), 37 : 8 | 85 : 3 | 90 : 20 | 111 : 9.
Man-ni-Marduk, 171 : 17.
Man-nu-ba-la-iilu, C. B. M. 3342.
Man-nu-ba-la(?)-Shamash, C. B. M. 3351.
Man-nu-bi-bi-aq(ak)-iina(D-ulb'-ali)-shu, “Who can overthrow his judgment,” C. B. M. 6078.
Man-nu-ki-ilu, 198 : 18.
Man-nu-ki-Nuski-ia (without det. d), C. B. M. 3391.
Man-nu-ba-la-Rumannun, 106 : 8, 11.
Man(nab)al-dii-Bur-ri-ia-ash (Cassite), 151 : 40.
Marduk-ipush(K.AK)-shu, 61 : 3.
Marduk-nadin-qi
1. s. of Irismu-Marduk, 144 : 2.
2. 44 : 12.
Marduk-nagir(SIS)
1. ḫazīna, 199 : 3, 6, 28, 31, 33, 37, 39, 42.
2. 115 : 12 | 194 : 2.
Marduk-ni-shu
1. 22 : 3 | 24 : 2 | 66 : 5.
2. in Bit-Marduk-nishu, 155 : 39 | 199 : 41.
Marduk-ri-mun-ri
1. 246 : 2 | 219 : 16.
Marduk-su-lu-lu, “Marduk is my protection,” 21 : 9,
41.
31a : b, 3 | 32 : 13 | 71 : 9 | 72 : 8, 12 | 88 : 3.
115 : 21 | 114 : 6 | 114 : 3, 7 | 192 : 1 (cf. Martu-
ku, ita, C. B. M. 3511).
Ma-qi-Belt, “It is enough, Belt!” (cf. Mašiam-ili, Ranke, l. c.), 200 III : 1.
Ma(?)-zi, . . . . . . . , 191 : 15.
Me-li (Cassite), f. of Belt-erash, 200 III : 10.
Me-li-Sah (Cassite)
1. ishišak, 83 : 11.

1 We should except akšaš, the fourth character of the name, and read Man-šu-ani-ili, “How have I sinned against god.”
2 Cf. Shamash-mutabilshu and Ilu-mutabil, Ranke, l. c.
Mascutine Names

NIN-IB-ni-shu
1. s. of Bani-sha-Sukal, 175. 61
2. 169 : 6, 13.

NIN-IB-nir-ad
1. ḫazīnū, 199 : 7.
2. 190 III : 23 | 198 : 58.
3. m. of Nusku-idni-abal, 152 : 12.

NIN-IB-ni-imaḫu, 151 : 33.

NIN-IB-rišk
1. s. of Ragabuth, 61 : 4.
2. s. of Ḫabu, 37 : 22.
3. ardu ʾeḫalli, 100 : 11.
4. 157 : 16.

NIN-IB-riššu, B. M. 3490.

NIN-IB-rin-bašu, B. M. 3479.


NIN-IB-shanu(AK-ra-Eškur, B. M. 3493.

NIN-IB-shār(1M)-iššu, B. M. 3179 : 10, q. v. s. Tāh-šār-AR-UR.

NIN-IB-šir-pi (cf. ʾIrī-NAIGAD), 186 : 32.

NIN-IB-wa-ši, B. M. 3479.

NIN-IB-wa-ši, s. of Bēlu, 5 : 3.

NIN-IB-šu-nu-šu, s. of Sheʾni, 6 : 5.

NIN-IB-šu-nu-bišu, 200 III : 33.

NIN-IB-šu-nu-bišu(mu-mu-bišu-mu-bišu), 99 : 12


NIN-IB-šu-nu-bišu, mu-bišu, 200 III : 42.

NIN-IB-šu-nu-bišu, mu-bišu, 58 : 1.

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1 Cf. NIN-IB-a-bišu-di-a, B. M. 3525 : 51, also Nusku-ba-a-bišu-aš. Cf. also A-bišu-NAIGAD and the name of the L dynasty, Shamash-abišu-bašu, translated by Ranke "Shamash brings them." Ranke considers the root to be 'bih', but then what form will abat be? It might be permansive. If an imperative, perhaps the root is 'bihi', and is a synonym of abiku, cf. the name Sin-a-bišu-di-a, 'sin goes by my side.' (I., however, Ḫu(?)-bišu-di-a.
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2 Cf. the North Palestinian ʕâr-šâ.
3 In connection with Rammân the above interpretation seems possible, cf. Rammân-maš-shemûrîn, Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 671b. Cf. also E ši₉₇-pi₉₇-ša₂₉₇-ra₉₇-ša, '"The anger of šûrû is great,'" Ranke, l. e. Cf. however the root ʕâr-šâ, or ʕâr to keep or guard, and the name ʕâr-šâ, etc., Lidzbarski, Nordsemitschen Epigraphik, p. 378.
4 Cf. Na-pi₉₇-ša₂₉₇-mûṣa₂₉₇-ša, '"The rise of the sun is the beginning (of the day)."
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2 Cf. Samešu, a synonym of the bird dikkâ, Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 502b.
3 Cf. Zu-ab-zu-bu-an, Ranke, l. c.
4 Cf. the following name and Sikîlî, Ranke, l. c., also Sikîlî-Ramûn, Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 198a.
5 Cf. the note under NIX-lil-abî-iddina.
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   Introduction, p. 4).


2 KAR has the value ēdenu in the Shaphelia with the same meaning as ēdenu, cf. Tallquist, Die Sprache Nabanía’d, p. 117.
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\[\text{Schlichter, 37:7, 83:2. Corroll, and Silliman.}\]
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\[\text{For situru-mamat, abbrev., cf. Zissu-mamat (zôwirat), Ranké, e. c. Cf. also Napaph-Shamash-rish, and Rishe-mulka. If construed properly, we have here a fem. verbiform in a masc. name.} \]

\[\text{The usual translation of this name is "Good is the exorcist of Marduk," cf. O. B. I., 1, Part 1, p. 43, note 1. The root is not 5458, cf. Delitzscb, H. W. B., p. 219a, and Jensen, K. B., VI, p. 163, having the meaning "Beschwörer," but from \text{229.} This is determined by the ideogram KU. Cf. the name of a town, MIVB-a-shab-sha-iti, Tipars̄ki, 1X, 51:5.} \]
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3 Hypocor. for a name like Uš-ri-Marduk.
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1. Cf. Ishlamōu, Ranke, l. c. 
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3 Cfl. l-na-Sha-ri-Marduk-akal.
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Ku(t) (Dan) kal(dan)-tum, 188 H: 15.
Kush-sha-ri-sha-t, 190 I: 10 | 200 III: 11.
Ku-ash-ti-bu, 190 V: 16.
Ku-. . . shu, 188 H: 32.
Kîl Ub(a)-la-ak-ta (see Ub(a)-ak-ta)
Kii(?)-ri-it-tum, 155: 33.
Ku-ub-la-tum, 190 V: 14.
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Ku-la-ku, C, B, M, 3191.
Ku-la-zu-ab-tum, 188 V: 12.
Ku-ri-it-tum, in Bitt-Kurili, 19: 3.
Lach-ba', C, B, M, 3186.
La-kip-tum, C, B, M, 3159: 5.
La-la-tum (cf. L hailum, Ranke, l.e.), 185: 11 | 200 I: 13.
La-mas-su-tum, 177: 16.
La-ria-tum, C, B, M.
Li-bur-ni-di-tu, "May her giver be strong" (cf. mLi-bur-ni-di-tu). Such are not found among the names of the I dynasty, but frequently in the late period. Cf. mMar-du-kî, Nbr, 359: 12, mMardu and mMar-du-ka, B, E., Vol. X. Cf. also Dan-gi-ri and Dom-ga.
Li-bur-ni-di-tu, "May her giver be strong" (cf. mLi-bur-ni-di-tu), 184: 10 | 200 H: 18.

1 The sign du in dunama is clear. If it were lalat the translation would be, "The helper will hear," 163: 22.
2 Cf. mShamaq-hir-hipa, and Ranke's interesting note, l.e., p. 224.
3 Hypocr., containing the Cappellian element Iz-pa, cf. Iz-pa-Biripu and Ip-pi-ti.
4 Note the name of a god as the name of a person. Cf. also Ba-ni-tum. Such are not found among the names of the I dynasty, but frequently in the late period. Cf. mMar-du-ka, Nbr, 359: 12, mMarand mMar-du-ka, B, E., Vol. X. Cf. also Qan-gi-ri and Dom-ga.
5 Cf. mNabti-kud-ba, V, R, 60: 1: 25.
6 Cf. mNabti-kud-ba, "Nabti is the splendor of the gods," 11 R, 64: 6b. Cf. also mNabti-kud-ba, Ranke.
Feminine Names

Ra-bat-an-na-ia, 190 V : 20.
Ra-bat-an-ia, 190 V : 7.
Ra-bat-Bilit-Ak-ka-di, 188 II : 18.
Ra-bat-Bilit, . . . . , 188 V : 20.
Ra-bat-Ishtar, 188 V : 15.
Ra-bat-kus-gia-sha, 190 V : 22.
Ra(b)(Gal)-bab-Gula\(^1\)

1. d. of ument, 200 III : 15
Ra(b)(Gal)-bud.1Z.IG-ba(or Ku-ba), 183 : 9.
Ra-a-di-sha, C. B. M. 3483.
Ra-bat(GAL)-sa-um, ‘‘I saw her greatness,’’ 163 : 13 | 188 I : 6.
Ra-me-shum, C. B. M. 3491.
Ramman-na-da, 190 I : 21.
Ra-sha-shum, C. B. M. 3486.
Ri-esh-a-ra, . . . . , 190 III : 9.
Rim-mu-at(mu-ta)-Gula, 177 : 8 | 188 II : 7.
Rim-tum(ti), 155 : 11 | 177 : 25.
Ri-ju-at-na-she-ri-ti, d. of ument, 200 II : 35.
Ri-sha-tum(li) (abbrev.)
1. m. of Bilit-asal, 200 I : 39.
2. m. of . . . . . da-ri-it . . . . Bcl, 200 II : 2, 33.
3. 188 II : 26.
Ri-shu-in-bu-shu, ‘‘Her fruit is joy,’’ 190 II : 19.
Ri-ush, . . . . , 188 III : 25.
Ri-tum, 155 : 24 | 200 III : 29 ?.
Sa-gi-la-be-li-it, 163 : 30.
Sal(shal)-li-lu-mur, 188 II : 31. Same as masc.
Sa-zi-Papsukal, ‘‘Papsukal is my jewel,’’ 163 : 5.
Sin-la-ad-ia-at, ‘‘May I serve Sin,’’ 190 V : 15.
Sin-na-ti, ‘‘Sin is my husband,’’ 190 II : 29.
Sin-na-da, 190 II : 18.
Si-pi-tum, 186 : 19.
Su-di-tum, 143 : 3.

\(^1\) Cf. the name of the Cassite ruler Bilitashtu, and the above Mek-tia-sha; also Mek-ba-a-a-zu.

\(^2\) Cf. ument, Nbk. 656 : 14.

\(^3\) Cf. Mek-a-a-a-a-za-bal, Nbk. XIV.

\(^4\) She-ri is an epithet of Papsukal; cf. Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 636a; cf. also the name She-ri-za-a-mur for She-ri-sha-amur.
**Feminine Names**

Shag-shashua, 200 H: 16.
Shurmanusha, C. B. M. 3191.
Shurpiatam, 190 H: 23.
Shurqiurisna, "Her place is lofty," 188 H: 23.
Shurqetinami, "She is lofty over the gods," 190 H: 8.
Shurqetinami-Iskadi, "She is lofty in Akkad," 188 H: 22.
Shurpatina-Sin, C. B. M. 3486.
Shurpatina-thubur (Cassite), 184: 12 | 188 H: 9.
Shurpatina-amur, "She is judge," 188 H: 17.
Shurpatina-Sin, 190 IV: 5.
Shurpatina-Sin, 155: 3.
Shurpatina-Sin, 190 H: 18.
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Shurpatina-Sin, 155: 3.
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Shepatina-Sin, 155: 3.
Shepatina-Sin, 190 H: 18.
Shurpatina-Sin, 190 IV: 5.
Shepatina-Sin, 155: 3.
Shepatina-Sin, 190 H: 18.

1 The nominative vowel u is added to the name, cf. mShamash-kásirum of the I. dynasty. Cf. the expression cha-deka shu Bēlit, "the procession of Bēli," Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 643.
1 The epithet of NIN-AR, qardu šarqa gišmud, and the name Nabú-sharrāb, also mNabú-sharrī, Delitzsch, H. W. B., p. 640b.
1 Cf. Bi-shilīti, Ranke, l. c., translated "Ai is my friend."
1 Cf. note under Nuska-la-éni-pisku.
1 The translation seems possible by reason of the many names composed with elements from the same root, cf. Rishat-inanush, etc.
Feminine Names


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......bi-bi, 188 I : 8.
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KA-3IB-DA(KU), 37 : 54, passim.
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2 This list contains only the scribes whose names are mentioned as having written documents.
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Bit-arka-nīnu, 101 : 3.
Dated in the Reign of Cassite Rulers.


NārāSi-par-[Nippur], 7 : 8.

I have retained the reading dZa-qar, although with Hommel it is reasonable to suppose the better reading to be An-za-kar, "Pfeiler," Geographie, p. 350, note 5. Cf. Dur-Zaqar, a fortress or wall in Nippur built by Sumu-la-šu, and later restored by Samsu-ili-na. Cf. also the date of the seventh year of Sin-muballit, MU BAD (DLAQR)ZAKAR-DI-DA BA-ŠU, Kings, Hammurabi III, pp. 218 and 226. Cf. also dZA-GAR ili sha šunat[p], Kings, B. M. 51 : 25.
VI. Names of Deities (or Epithets) Contained in the Texts.

Ak-bani, in the Cassite name mBirra-Balbani.
Am-mu, in the name mEbari-Ammu, without det. d; but cf. mEbari-Ammu, Wood, Vol. XIV. Cf. also mBari-Ammu-a, Julius, Deeds and Documents, 855 : 18, alongside mBari-Shaunash, ibid., 147, ed. 1. Cf. also Zimmern, K. A. T. 7 : 480.
dAmurru(MAR-TU), see under Amurru, Bori and Nár.
Am-nu, without det. d, in Amunnubani.
dBaghar, cf. Vol. XIV, also dSHUR.
A-dâ, in the name dA-dâ-ba-nub, and dA-dâ-bu-ba in the name dA-dâ-bu-nu-ba, Kish-dA-dâ-bi, etc. dA-dâ-bu-nu-ba, dA-dâ-bu-nu-ba, dA-dâ-bi, and dAbba-dA-dâ-ba. As A-dâ has the common Sumerian value ba, perhaps to be read Kubâ-ba, and to be identified with the Kubâ (without the det. d) in the names of the L Dynasty. Cf. Ashdum-Abu, XIV, 125, and Ardu-AZAG-bi, XIV, 131, belonging to the same period.
Bâ-ma, also written dBan(dKak-a), in the name mShâ-bâ-Bandâ, and mArkat-dBan(d. Cf. the goddess Bintilm, frequently found in female names of the Late Period. Cf. I. 'A-pi-il-tum-Bintilm.
Ban-nu-tu, without det. d, in the name I-lA-pi-il-tu-Ban-nu-tum.
Bâ-nu, also Ban(SHUR), without det. d, in Ukki-Ban. Cf. names under Ban, etc., and dAbâ-dBan.
Bil (written dEN, dEN-LI-I, and dL). Cf. names under Bil, etc. Cf. the Cassite name Meli-Bel (EN-LI-I, without det. d). Bil (written dXNV and GASILLAN without det. d). Cf. names under Bil, etc.
Bâ-li(?), with det. d, in Bâli-ba-ba and Bâli-zu-ri.
Dû-da, without det. d, in I Tam-bi-Dû-da.
Dâja(?)(dDI-KUD), in Harsha-dâja.

Ish-hara, without det. d, in the name Ishara-sharrat, cf. Rabša-ša dIsh-ha-ra, Vol. XIV.

dIštar (written dU-éli-AR, dNAXN, and dDILBAT; also Ish-tar without det. d, 196 : 28 | 100 : 87 | 192 : 7). Cf. names under Ištar, etc.

dKa-ha-ni-zi, cf. Vol. XIV.


Ka-mu-ša-ma, cf. Vol. XIV.

Ki-sh, in dKi-sh-la-mur.

dKu-bi, cf. AZA-GI-bi.


Maruttash, cf. Vol. XIV.

Marduk (dAMAR-UD), cf. names under Marduk, etc.

MARRU. To be read Amurru. Cf. B. E., Vol. X, p. 8, and Ranke, l. e., p. 201, 255; also Jastrow, l. c., l. p. 97.


Nabú (dAG), cf. names under Nabū, etc.

Na-na, without det. d in Tiam-bi-ša-na. Is it the god Nāma?

dNergal (written dSHI-DU and dUGUR), cf. names under Nergal, etc.


dNIN-EL, 185 : 3 and 200 I : 5, a goddess mentioned with dNIN-SHAR. According to Jastrow (l. c., l. p. 91), perhaps a variant form of dNIN-GAL.


dNIN-SHAR, cf. names under NIN-SHAR and Ardu, also 200 I : 2.

Ninšu (dPA-KU), cf. the names under Ninšu, etc., and Introduction, p. 2. Ninšu is also used as itu, cf. the names Rabša-ša-Ninši-ia, Mananši-Ninši-ia without the det. d.

Papsukal (dPA-LUH), cf. names under Papsukal, Iškur and Išani.

Ramman, written dIM, and U without det. d in Kar-Rammanki. Perhaps to be read Addu as in the late period, cf. Tabbi-šur-Addu. Cf. names under Ramman, etc.


Shu-li, Sa-li (or ni), without det. d in Salli-la-mur, and Burras-Sa-li (or ni).

SI, without det. d in SII-ša-ru-rimanni, Vol. XIV.

SEKUR, in SEKUR-sharrat of Vol. XIV.

Sibi (dVII), in Arda-dSibi. Cf. note under the name.

Si-ša-ak-[ku?], in the name Ardu-dŠa-la-ak-[ku?].


Sin (written dXXX and EN-ZU, with and without the det. d); cf. names under Sin, etc.

Sukal (dLUH), cf. names under Sukal, Anna, Ardu, Igisha and Iškur. Sukal is an abbrev. for Papsukal. The name Pirki-Papukal in XIV, 1 : 24, is written Pirki-Sukal, 165 : 2.

Shab, in Kunuši-Shab, Vol. XIV.

Shā-la, in dShala-sharrat. Consort of Ramman, but also designation of other goddesses, cf. Jastrow, l. c., l. p. 223.

Shamash (dUD), cf. names under Shamash, etc.

Shamši, written dUD-ši and Sham-ši, without det. d in Shamši-ludari. Cf. note under the name.

Shā-na, in Iškur-dShana, cf. Iškur-dša-ša-an, Ranke, l. c.

She-ér in A-na-dŠemši-akal.


Shig, in the name Barša-Shig-ši-ši-mu, in the name Barša-Shi-ši-ši-mu, and Arda-Shi-ši-mu. Perhaps a Cassite god.


Shu-ba-la, in dŠubula-iddina, cf. names in Ranke, l. c., under Subula, Kā-sha and Ur; cf. also dŠu-bu-la-ši, Nbn. 1.008 : 11.

Shu-gab, cf. names under Erba, Qu, Shimdi and Shubbar; a Cassite god identical with Nergal and Ninšu; cf. Delitzsch, Kossuer, p. 25.

SHU-GAL, without det. in Kidin-SHU-GAL.


Shu-ša-da, cf. Vol. XIV.
Shu-bi-za-bi-il, a Cassite deity; cf. Introduction, p. 4, note.

dSHU-ZI-AX, in Erba-SHU-ZI-AX.

dShulmu, written dIL, cf. Iska-Shulmu, dShulma-ia-te and dShulma-ia, dShulma-ia-Urukki; cf. Na-kish-Shul-mu and note under the first name.

dSHUR, in Kidin-dSHUR, perhaps =Uw.

dSHU-ZI-AN, cf. is:, l. and 200 i. and 3. mentioned in connection will, NIN-SHAR. Cf. kakkabSIB-ZI-AN, King, Buh, Magic., 50, 2; and dNIN-SI-AX-NA, in the name Anil-X., Ranke, l. e.

dSir, cf. Vol. XIV, and Jastrow, l. c., 1, 166 and 189.

dTAR, in Silli-dTAR-ZU(?)
Te-bi, perhaps a god, without det. in /Te-bi-ra-mat. Targu, cf. Vol. XIV.


dUN-GAL, in dUN-GAL-Nippur and Bit-dUN-GAL.

dURASH(dIB), in Shalum-Bil-itti-Urash. Cf. dIB-Ba-amid-uballit. dIB is read by some NINIB, but in 5 : 9 both occur in names.

dZamama(?) (written Z1-M.A or M.A), in the name Z1-M.A-sham-li-shir; cf. note under name.

dZa-qar, but perhaps to be read .AN-Z1-Q4R = Dimu, cf. .AN-Z1-Q4R-R.A, Rec. Des. Trav., Vol. XXIII, p. 93, in the place names under dZa-qar; cf. note under Zagqar-Ba-uki, and Jastrow, l. c., l. 173 and 110.


TABLE OF CONTENTS

AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TABLETS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

C. B. M., Catalogue of the Babylonian Museum, University of Pennsylvania; cor., corner; E., Edge; fr., fragment, fragmentary; h., height; impr., impression(s); inscr., inscription; L., Left; li., lines; Lo., Lower; No., Number; O., or Ob., Obverse; Pl., plate(s); R., Right; Rev., Reverse; Terra., terra-cotta; U., Upper.

Most of the tablets here published are in terra-cotta. Nearly all are reddish or light terra-cotta in color; the balance are sun-dried, or only partially baked. Unless indicated they are well preserved. The measurements are given in centimeters, length (height) × width × thickness. Whenever the tablet (or fragment) varies in size, the largest measurement is given.

I. AUTOGRAPH REPRODUCTIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT.</th>
<th>PLATE.</th>
<th>YEAR.</th>
<th>MONTH.</th>
<th>DAY.</th>
<th>C. B. M.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3088</td>
<td>Baked. 2.45 × 3.6 × 1.7. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 13 li. Payment of an official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3152</td>
<td>Baked. 3.1 × 3.3 × 1.8. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3024</td>
<td>Baked. 2.45 × 3.1 × 1.6. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3117</td>
<td>Baked. 4.35 × 6.6 × 1.95. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) = 9 li. U. L. cor. broken away. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3139</td>
<td>Baked. 2.35 × 3.3 × 1.55. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Three thumb-marks on U. E. Record of a debt.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3259</td>
<td>Baked. 5.25 × 7.35 × 2.15. Inscr. A list of payments for various purposes.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3302</td>
<td>Baked. 5.20 × 7.7 × 2.5. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) = 11 li. L. E. broken away. Portions of obv. chipped off. Record of the collection of taxes.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3273</td>
<td>Baked. Case. 3.5 × 4.3 × 2.8. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Tablet 2.65 × 3.6 × 1.65. Inscr. 3 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. The same</td>
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<tr>
<td>Text</td>
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<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3089</td>
<td>seal impr. is found on all sides of the case. Payment of an official's salary.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Baked. 4 × 3.75 × 3.75. Inser. 6 (O.) = 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. Receipt for wages paid.</td>
</tr>
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<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.55 × 1.65 × 21.5. Inser. 1 (O.) li. Record of a payment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
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<td>3242</td>
<td>Baked. 4.05 × 5.6 × 1.7. Inser. 6 (O.) = 2 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li. L. corner of Ob. broken away. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3012</td>
<td>Baked. 2.6 × 3.6 × 1.9. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (R.) + 1 (Lo. E.) = 11 li. Record of a debt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Baked. Case. 3.0 × 3.8 × 2.85. Inser. 5 (O.) + 6 (R.) + 3 (Lo. E.) = 14 li. Tablet. 1.9 × 2.6 × 1.55. Inser. 5 (O.) and Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Promissory note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Baked. Case. 2.85 × 3.5 × 2.65. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 9 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. 2.0 × 2.7 × 1.75. Inser. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12(?)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6(?)</td>
<td>3108</td>
<td>Baked. 2.95 × 3.7 × 1.8. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3459</td>
<td>Unbaked. 3.8 × 5.2 × 1.9. Inser. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Record of a payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3186</td>
<td>Baked. Case. 2.95 × 4.0 × 1.95. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 13 li. L. edge broken away. Record of a debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>Baked. 5.5 × 8.4 × 2.4. Inser. 12 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 19 li. Part of Lo. E. and Lo. R. corners missing. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3229</td>
<td>Baked. 11.0 × 5.7 × 2.75. Inser. 29 (O.) + 29 (R.) = 58 li. L. R. and part of Rev. missing. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3116</td>
<td>Baked. Case. 3.1 × 4.1 × 2.5. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. The same seal impr. on all sides. Tablet. 2.35 × 3.5 × 1.5. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38c</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3264</td>
<td>Baked. 9.25 × 5.2 × 2.5. Inser. 15 (O.) + 13 (R.) = 28 li. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3270</td>
<td>Baked. 9.0 × 5.5 × 2.75. Inser. 15 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 13 (R.) = 31 li. U. L. corner damaged. Record of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8(?)</td>
<td>3164</td>
<td>Baked. 3.1 × 4.1 × 1.95. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3080</td>
<td>Baked. 4.15 × 6.0 × 2.2. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 9 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3191</td>
<td>Baked. 4.2 × 6.2 × 2.0. Inser. 8 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 17 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Day</td>
<td>C. B. M.</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3460</td>
<td>Baked, $3.0 \times 3.85 \div 1.6$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (L.o. E.) \n2 + (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3166</td>
<td>Baked, $9.1 \div 5.65 \div 2.4$. Inser. 15 (O.) + 23 (R.) = \n38 li. Cracked across the top. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3102</td>
<td>Baked, $2.05 \times 3.0 \times 1.9$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 3 (L.o. E.) \n+ 4 (R.) = 13 li. Receipt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>46</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3255</td>
<td>Baked, $7.05 \times 4.7 \times 2.3$. Inser. 11 (O.) + 1 (L.o. E.) \n+ 3 (R.) = 15 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
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<td>47</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3286</td>
<td>Baked, $4.55 \times 6.35 \times 2.05$. Inser. 9 (O.) + 2 (L.o. E.) \n+ 8 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 20 li. Lo. L. corner broken away. U. E. chipped. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3082</td>
<td>Baked, $6.15 \times 4.55 \times 2.45$. Inser. 9 (O.) + 4 (R.) \n= 13 li. Record of tax payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48e</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3176</td>
<td>Baked, $3.8 \times 4.45 \times 2.65$. Case tablet unopened with seal impr. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3138</td>
<td>Baked, $3.2 \times 3.8 \times 2.2$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (L.o. E.) \n+ 4 (R.) = 11 li. Impr. on R. and L. edge. Record of debt with promissory condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3176</td>
<td>Baked, $4 \times 3.5 \times 1.5$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 2 (L.o. E.) \n+ 5 (R.) = 13 li. Record of a debt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Baked, $6.35 \times 4.0 \times 2.0$. Inser. 12 (O.) + 8 (R.) = \n20 li. List of payments.</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3295</td>
<td>Baked, $7.7 \times 5.25 \times 2.6$. Inser. 13 (O.) + 2 (L.o. E.) \n+ 12 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 29 li. U. R. and Lo. R. corners broken. List of payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3305</td>
<td>Baked, $4.75 \times 7.0 \times 2.4$. Inser. 7 (O.) + 1 (L.o. E.) \n+ 7 (R.) = 15 li. List of payments.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3096</td>
<td>Baked, $4.1 \times 6.1 \div 2$. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (L.o. E.) + \n11 (R.) = 20 li. Record of tax collections.</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3150</td>
<td>Baked, $2.65 \times 3.35 \div 1.45$. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (L.o. E.) \n+ 4 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 11 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3196</td>
<td>Baked, $3.8 \times 4.3 \times 2.25$. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (L.o. E.) \n+ 4 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 11 li. Lo. R. corner damaged. Payment.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Baked, $3.1 \times 4.0 \times 1.85$. Inser. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 \nli. Receipts.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3201</td>
<td>Baked, $4.2 \times 5.75 \times 4.05$. Inser. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = \n10 li. U. L. missing. Receipt of taxes.</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3252</td>
<td>Baked, $8.4 \times 5.0 \times 2.6$. Inser. 14 (O.) + 1 (L.o. E.) \n+ 8 (R.) = 23 li. Rev. slightly chipped. List of payments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3104</td>
<td>Baked, $2.7 \times 3.4 \times 1.6$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 \nli. Official's salary.</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3297</td>
<td>Baked, $4.9 \times 7.45 \times 2.5$. Inser. 5 (O.) li. Lo. edge \nbroken away. Record of tax receipts.</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3132</td>
<td>Baked, $5.1 \times 7.3 \times 2.2$. Inser. 12 (O.) + 4 (R.) = \n16 li. Salary payment.</td>
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<td>DAY</td>
<td>C. R. M.</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3130</td>
<td>Baked. 2.6 \times 3.8 \times 1.6. Inser. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Loan with promissory condition.</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3272</td>
<td>Baked. 3.2 \times 6.75 \times 2.05. Inser. 10 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 15 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3135</td>
<td>Baked. Case. 3.1 \times 3.8 \times 2.1. Inser. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Seal impr. on all sides. Tablet. 2.35 \times 3.05 \times 1.7. Inser. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Officials' salaries.</td>
</tr>
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<td>66</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3221</td>
<td>Baked. 4.4 \times 5.8 \times 2.1. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Payments.</td>
</tr>
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<td>67</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3205</td>
<td>Baked. 4.0 \times 5.0 \times 1.95. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Slightly damaged. Payments.</td>
</tr>
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<td>68</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2(?)</td>
<td>3137</td>
<td>Baked. 3.2 \times 4.05 \times 2.25. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Record of a debt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3267</td>
<td>Baked. 5.4 \times 8.2 \times 2.6. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 12 li. U. R. corner missing. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3331</td>
<td>Baked. Case. 4.2 \times 4.85 \times 3.3. Inser. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Seal impr. on all sides. Tablet. 2.65 \times 3.6 \times 1.7. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 6 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3240</td>
<td>Baked. 4.4 \times 5.65 \times 1.75. Inser. 8 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 15 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3059</td>
<td>Baked. 5.3 \times 3.55 \times 2.1. Inser. 10 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) = 19 li. Record of a payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3313</td>
<td>Baked. 5.65 \times 8.2 \times 2.6. Inser. 10 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 19 li. Rev. slightly chipped. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3457</td>
<td>Baked. 3.45 \times 4.5 \times 1.95. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3345</td>
<td>Partially baked. 4.45 \times 5.7 \times 2.3. Inser. 6 (O.) li. Lo. R. corner damaged. Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3123</td>
<td>Baked. 6.6 \times 4.25 \times 2.1. Inser. 8 (O.) li. Payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>Baked. 4.8 \times 6.65 \times 2.25. Inser. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 12 li. U. L. corner wanting. Tablet moulded over a potsherd. Salary payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3170</td>
<td>Baked. 5.9 \times 13.7 \times 2.8. Inser. 11 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 19 li. Lo. edge broken away. Tax collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3193</td>
<td>Baked. 2.15 \times 2.8 \times 1.75. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 11 li. Official's salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3458</td>
<td>Baked. 4.7 \times 8.65 \times 2.35. Inser. 8 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. Collections.</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>Baked. 2.9 \times 3.75 \times 2.1. Inser. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3239</td>
<td>Baked. 4.25 \times 5.75 \times 2.05. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt of debt, or promissory note.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Baked. 3.45 × 4.3 × 1.7. Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 14 li. R. edge partly broken away. Payment.</td>
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<td>Baked. 1.3 × 5.9 × 2.1. Inser. 6 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 10 li. Payment of wages.</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Baked. 5.7 × 8.75 × 2.6. Inser. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16.6 li. Lo. R. corner and portion of Rev. missing. Record of tax collections.</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Baked. Case. 3.5 × 3.85 × 2.4. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 12 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. 2.6 × 3.15 × 1.6. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. 2.3 × 3.35 × 1.95. Inser. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 12 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.5 × 1.65 × 1.75. Inser. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. 2.7 × 3.55 × 1.8. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Record of gift.</td>
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<td>Baked. 6.4 × 8.05 × 2.55. Inser. 13 (O.) li. Collections or payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 9.0 × 5.55 × 2.5. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 14 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 18 li. List of payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 2.8 × 3.9 × 1.5. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 6 li. Record of payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.05 × 3.8 × 1.5. Inser. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Seal impr. Record of payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 1.6 × 5.45 × 2.65. Inser. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 6.5 × 11.5 × 2.9. Inser. 13 (O.) + 12 (R.) = 25 li. U. R. corner missing. Salary payments of temple officials.</td>
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<td>Baked. 4.55 × 6.3 × 2.15. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 8 (O.) = 9 li. Cracked. Salary payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 2.55 × 3.5 × 1.85. Inser. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. 5.35 × 7.6 × 2.5. Inser. 10 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 17 li. U. R. corner damaged. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>Baked. 1.6 × 6.95 × 2.35. Inser. 12 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 19 li. Salary payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.2 × 4.7 × 2.1. Inser. 9 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 15 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 11.65 × 12.3 × 3.75. Inser. 21 (O.) + 18 (R.) = 39 li. Large fragment. Tax collections.</td>
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<td>Baked. 9.1 × 5.6 × 2.8. Inser. 17 (O.) + 14 (R.) =</td>
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<td>C. R. M.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.7 × 5.25 × 1.65. Insr. 7 (O.) li. Payment of official's salary.</td>
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<td>Baked. 4.25 × 6.15 × 1.9. Insr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Upper portion of Ob. damaged. Salary of officials.</td>
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<td>Baked. 4.6 × 4.85 × 2.35. Insr. 7 (O.) li. Cracked. Collections (?)</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.1 × 3.9 × 1.6. Insr. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. 5.55 × 8.35 × 3.1. Insr. 9 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 16 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.45 × 4.1 × 2.2. Insr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 15 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 4.4 × 5.85 × 2.0. Insr. 10 (O.) li. Salary payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 5.91 × 6.8 × 2.5. Insr. 6 (O.) li. Tax collections.</td>
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<td>Baked. Case. 3.5 × 4.4 × 2.5. Seal impr. found on all sides. Tablet. 2.6 × 3.3 × 1.5. Insr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. Case. 3.1 × 4.1 × 2.95. Insr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Seal impr. from the same seal on all sides. Tablet. 2.5 × 3.2 × 1.8. Insr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. 2.6 × 3.4 × 1.2. Insr. 4 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 6 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. Case. 4 × 2.5 × 2.4. Insr. 4 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. The same seal impr. is found on all sides. Tablet. 3 × 1.5 × 1.1. Insr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 10 li. Receipt.</td>
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<td>Baked. 4.6 × 6.1 × 2.0. Insr. 7 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 11 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.8 × 4.8 × 1.9. Insr. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 13 li. Payments (?).</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.15 × 4.3 × 1.85. Insr. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 3.7 × 4.9 × 2.0. Insr. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 10 li. Payments.</td>
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**Description:**
- Baked. $4.1 \times 5.3 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 15 li. Payments.
- Baked. $2.7 \times 3.1 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Receipt.
- Baked. $5 \times 4 \times 1.75$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.
- Baked. $2.5 \times 3.4 \times 1.65$. Inscr. 3 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. R. edge damaged. Receipt.
- Baked. $5.3 \times 8.45 \times 2.4$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 11 li. Salary payments.
- Baked. $5.0 \times 6.7 \times 2.3$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 15 li. Payments.
- Baked. Case. $3 \times 1.5 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. The same seal impr. found on all sides.
- Tablet. $2.75 \times 1.75 \times 1.75$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.
- Baked. $4.25 \times 5.75 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 1 (U. E.) + 8 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 11 li. U. R. corner wanting. Salary payments.
- Baked. $6.6 \times 9.95 \times 2.95$. Inscr. 1 (U. E.) + 15 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 18 li. List of payments.
- Baked. $5.35 \times 7.7 \times 2.25$. Inscr. 1 (U. E.) + 3 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 5 li. Lo. L. corner missing. Payments.
- Baked. $4.0 \times 5.6 \times 1.85$. Inscr. 5 (O.) li. Salary.
- Baked. $9.3 \times 6.0 \times 2.45$. Inscr. 12 (O.) li. Salary payments.
- Baked. $3.2 \times 4.5 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 1 (U. E.) + 8 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 13 li. Payment.
- Baked. $2.95 \times 1.2 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 2 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.
- Baked. Case. $3.45 \times 1.95 \times 2.8$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Tablet. $3.0 \times 3.05 \times 1.75$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Receipt.
- Baked. $2.8 \times 3.0 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.
- Baked. $2.95 \times 4.0 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Official's salary.
- Baked. $8.35 \times 4.5 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 14 (O.) + 2 (Lo. E.) + 9 (R.) = 25 li. Salary payment.
- Baked. $2.55 \times 3.8 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 3 (Lo. E.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Three thumb impr. on L. E. Promissory note.
- Baked. $6.4 \times 4.5 \times 1.95$. Inscr. 8 (O.) li. Payments.
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<th>Year.</th>
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<th>Day.</th>
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<td>Baked. 5.5 × 7.1 × 2.4. Inser. 8 (O.) (7 (R.) = 15) li. Salary payment.</td>
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<td>Baked. 2.5 × 3.85 × 1.8. Inser. 4 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 7 li. Official's salary.</td>
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<td>Sun-dried. 10.65 × 5.55 × 2.6. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 23 (O.) + 20 (R.) = 41 li. O. and E. broken. List of payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 7.8 × 5.5 × 2.5. Inser. 3 (U. E.) - 15 (O.) = 18 li. Lo. E. corner damaged. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. 10.3 × 6.5 × 2.7. Inser. 21 (O.) + 23 (R.) + 4 (U. E.) + 3 (L. E.) + 2 (R. E.) = 53 li. Payment of salaries.</td>
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<td>Baked. (1.5 \times 6.45 \times 2.95). Inser. 8 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) = 9 li. Payments.</td>
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<td>Baked. (3.35 \times 4.4 \times 1.75). Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Payments.</td>
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188 62-63 3412 Baked. $17.0 \times 12.6 \times 5.2$. Inser. 35 (O.) + 39 (R.) = 74 li. Frag. Payment of salaries.

189 63 3233 Baked. $6.1 \times 3.9 \times 1.7$. Inser. 1 (U. E.) + 8 (O.) = 9 li. Seal impr. on Rev. and L. E. Payments.

190 61-65 3413 Baked. $18.8 \times 11.55 \times 5.8$. Inser. 45 (O.) + 26 (R.) = 71 li. Frag. Payment of salaries.

191 65 3141 Partially baked. $9.1 \times 7.7 \times 3.5$. Inser. 25 (O.) li. Frag. Payment of salaries.

192 65 3083 Baked. $3.6 \times 5.25 \times 2.05$. Inser. 2 (U. E.) + 9 (O.) = 11 li. Payments.

193 65 3095 Baked. $3.55 \times 6.0 \times 1.7$. Inser. 5 (O.) + 1 (L. E.) = 6 li. Payments.

194 66 3134 Baked. $6.9 \times 4.6 \times 2.55$. Inser. 12 (O.) + 11 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 24 li. Payments.

195 66 3227 $13.5 \times 6.6 \times 3.0$. Inser. 29 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 30 li. O, damaged. List of payments.

196 67 3232 Baked. $9.7 \times 6.75 \times 3.0$. Inser. 25 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 28 li. L. E. injured. List of payments.

197 67 3314 Baked. $6.0 \times 8.2 \times 2.6$. Inser. 10 (O.) + 1 (L. E.) + 7 (R.) + 1 (U. E.) = 20 li. Payments.

198 68 3445 Baked. $11.8 \times 7.6 \times 2.8$. Inser. 55 (O.) + 50 (R.) = 105 li. L. R. corner missing. Salary payments.

199 69-70 3446 Baked. $11.4 \times 19.5 \times 3.1$. Inser. 22 (O.) + 23 (R.) = 45 li. L. R. corner and L. E. broken away. Record of collections.

200 71-72 3447 Baked. $22.2 \times 16.3 \times 4.2$. Inser. 42 (O.) + 43 (R.) = 85 li. List of payments.

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### II. Photograph (Halftone) Reproductions.

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ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS TO VOL. XV.

Page X, omit ID and SE-KA.$K$, which are to be read: A$p$ši and Ni$š$s, as suggested by Prof. Hinke.
Page 3, li. 5, omit: NIV-SHAR.
Page 4, li. 9, omit: Kuriad-Sak.
Page 16, li. 23, omit: "in white flour."
Page 30, the name read: EN-ZU-ti-Rammâni(?) and EN-ZU-ti-ibu very likely should be read: Adu-ma-ti-ibu.
Page 34, transpose references under Izkar-Marduk, Nos. 2 and 3.
Page 36, read: Ku-ru-i, abu bili, instead of Kuriad-Sak.
Page 37, add the name: Mi-ni-Bili-(ti)-Aksa-di, 52:6.
Page 47, the reference to tnu-ad-mi-ia-li-bar, is: 163:23 instead of 162:23.
Page 51, read: NI-SIL, instead of NI-SIL.
Page 55, the god read: Si-mu-ti, should be: Nibe$â$nu(SI-MU-TI).
Pl. 8, 32:4, omit: "Erasure."
Pl. 25, 87:10, the sign $i$ is omitted by scribe. On the L. E. a small hole marks the impression of the sq$â$siku.
Pl. 30, 100:2, omit: "KI omitted by scribe."
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Read: reigns, instead of "reign," throughout the volume in the headings of the pages.
Page 3, li. 1, read: Buli instead of "Bulu."
   li. 2, read: Kabanizu instead of "Kabanisu."
   li. 15, add: Ipdushennu.
   li. 24, remove: (?) after Kudar-Bil.
Page 11, li. 16, col. 3, read: B.E. VI, instead of "B.E. V."
Page 12, note 3, should begin: This name is a combination of two found in this volume, etc.
Page 27, li. 3 of note 7, read: The latter, instead of "The later."
Page 32, li. 6, insert after Hugulum: cf. Ungulum.
   li. 21, should read: 1. s. of Uḫi-Bau, 115: 8.
Page 54, li. 40, remove: (?) after Bu-li, and add: perhaps a deity without det. ă, etc.
   li. 33, remove: (?) after Ḫu-di, and read: perhaps a deity without det. ă, etc.
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Omitted by scribe.

Rest, erasure.

Rest, erasure.
rest, erasure.

rest, erasure.
rest, mistake of scribe.

*Erasure.
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* = Mistake for rest, mistake of scribe.
150

rest, mistake of scribe.

151

152

Omit.
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Note: Omit, mistake of scribe.
RECORD OF THE COLLECTION OF TEMPLE REVENUES IN ANIMALS
REVERSE.

RECORD OF THE COLLECTION OF TEMPLE REVENUES IN ANIMALS
TABLETS, AND THEIR ENVELOPES WITH SEAL IMPRESSIONS
RECORDS OF LOANS, RECEIPTS AND PAYMENT OF SALARIES.
REVERSE

OBVERSE.

RECORD OF THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES.
REVERSE

OBVERSE

RECORD OF THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES.
LIST OF PAYMENTS FOR TWO MONTHS TO WOMEN IN THE TEMPLE SERVICE
PL. VIII.

Reverse Payments of Temple Stipends for Seven Months.
PAYMENT OF TEMPLE STIPENDS.
PAYMENT OF TEMPLE STIPENDS.
REVERSE.
PAYROLL OF TEMPLE SERVANTS.